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July 15, 1933

The Rebirth of the United States Navy

President Roosevelt and Secretary Swanson Stand Stanchly Behind the Program to Build Up Sea Forces Second to None

Written for the Literary Digest
By JAMES L. WRIGHT
Washington Correspondent of the Buffalo *Evening News*

AMERICA is about to embark on her first big naval-building program since the World War.

Oddly enough, the spinning-wheel of fortune has decreed that the man who inspired the last major construction program for the United States Navy before America entered the war is to build the first big one since that conflict.

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James L. Wright

Then it was Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; now it is Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

Mr. Roosevelt, more than any other man, is credited with creating a nation-wide sentiment that led to the authorization of the 1916 program in Woodrow Wilson's Administration, because at the time he as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was stumping the country for preparedness, his immediate chief, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and even the man in the White House were regarded as pacifists.

When the 1916 building program of $312,000,000 was authorized by Congress, it was a national sensation; when the 1933 building program of $238,000,000 was announced, it passed almost unnoticed. So accustomed have we become to talking glibly of billions that the allocation of $238,000,000 for new fighting ships in the $3,300,000,000 National Industrial Recovery bill generally escaped public attention.

Yet this authorization, according to Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, means the rebirth of the United States Navy. It is the first decisive step in the direction of building up our sea forces to the strength allowed under the Washington and London limitation treaties.

To-day the United States stands a poor third in maintaining her Navy at the authorized treaty strength, for at the present time we have built or are building only 71.5 per cent. of the tonnage allowed by the treaty, as against Great Britain's 87.5 per cent., and Japan's nearly 100 per cent.

"Either other nations must stop building or we must build up to our authorized strength," said Secretary Swanson. "We would prefer that all nations should agree to a reduction in tonnage, but there seems to be no present plan to agree on a reduction, so we have taken the first decisive step toward bringing up our Navy to the ratio which all nations have agreed upon as fair and equitable. There should be no complaint on the part of any nation to our attaining the ratio thus established."

Statement of Revised Policy

On June 29, Secretary Swanson gave out an official statement as to the revised naval policy of the United States, in which he declared it to be the Administration's policy "to create, maintain, and operate a navy second to none, and in conformity with treaty provisions."

This policy of enlargement was announced simultaneously with the publication of a report that the Navy, in addition to the $238,000,000 for new naval construction already allocated, had sent to Director of the Budget Lewis W. Douglas for his approval, an estimate of $77,000,000 for modernization of our present battle-ships. Secretary Swanson also asks $37,000,000 for rehabilitation of naval shore stations and $9,000,000 for air-plane building, bringing the authorized and prospective program to $361,000,000.

Some of the fundamental purposes of the new policy are:

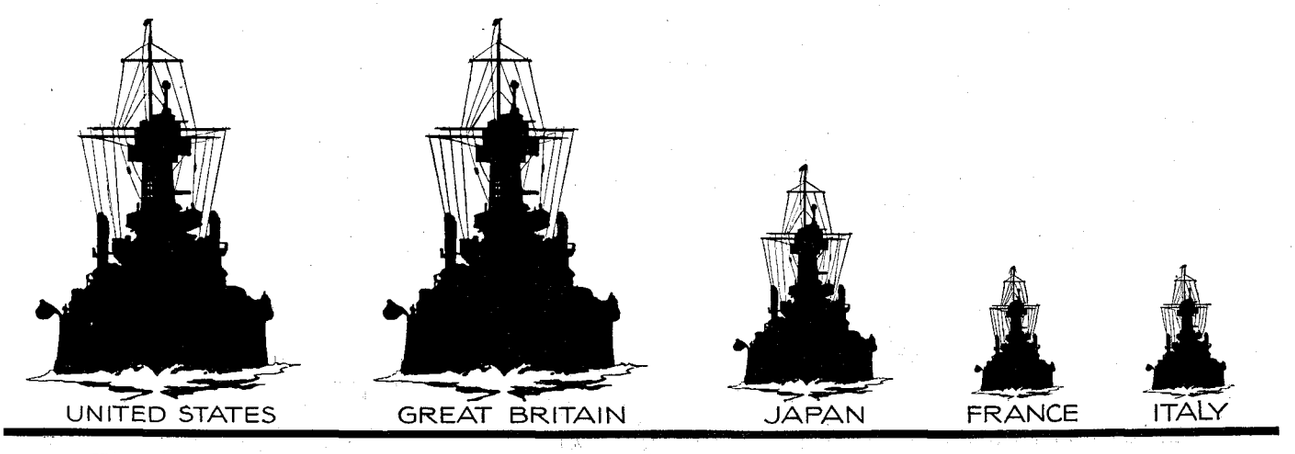
To maintain the Navy in sufficient strength to support the national policies and commerce and to guard the continental and overseas possessions of the United States.

To create, maintain and operate a navy second to none, and in conformity with treaty provisions.

To develop the Navy to a maximum in battle strength and ability to control the sea in defense of the nation and its interests.

To organize the Navy for operations in either or both oceans, so that expansion will be necessary only in the event of war.

To maintain the Marine Corps in strength sufficient to furnish detachments to vessels of the fleet, guards for shore stations, garrisons for outlying positions, and expeditionary forces in immediate readiness.



How the Five Navies Would Compare in Capital Ships if Built Up to the London Treaty Limits

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To make war efficiency the object of all development and training, and to maintain that efficiency at all times.

To build and maintain a fleet of all classes of fighting ships of the maximum war efficiency as permitted by treaty provisions.

To replace overage ships under continuing programs.

To replace existing capital ships when treaty provisions permit.

To build and maintain the maximum effective tonnage in aircraft-carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines that accords with treaty provisions.

With the $238,000,000 just obtained from Congress for new naval construction, thirty-two vessels, ranging from giant aircraft carriers and large cruisers to submarines and gunboats, will be built. Half of the ships will be constructed in privately-owned yards, the other half in government navy yards. Bids for the sixteen to be built under private contract will be opened on July 26.

In addition, and on the same date, bids will be opened for four destroyers, authorized before the war, on August 29, 1916, but for which money had never been provided, and one cruiser, carrying eight-inch guns, the keel for which can not be laid under the terms of the treaty until the first of next January.

At the present time seventeen ships are being built for the Navy under modest programs, which have been the rule for more than a decade, programs based largely on the hope that the Washington and London naval treaties were but the forerunners of world-wide agreements for general reductions in armaments on land and sea.

Altogether about 250,000 tons of new naval construction is in sight, but by next summer every one of our destroyers, in which we took so much pride in the World War, will be overage, and by 1936 when the naval holiday provided by the Washington treaty comes to an end we will still be eighty-six ships shy unless other programs are provided.

Roosevelt's Interest

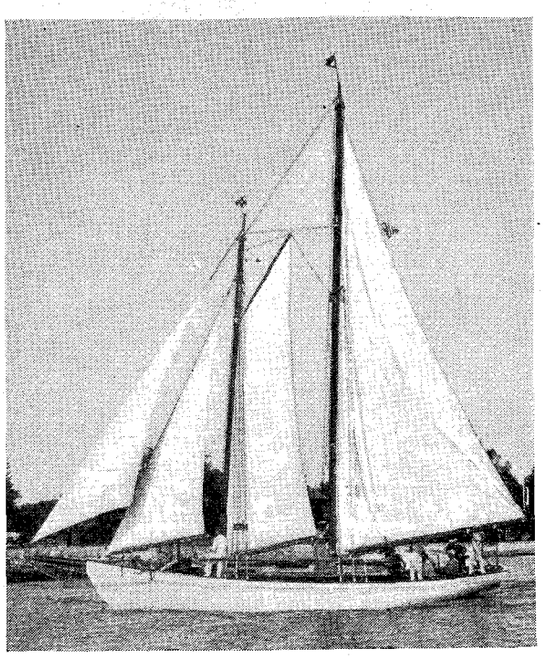
But the interest of Mr. Roosevelt in the Navy dates from his boyhood days, long before he became Assistant Secretary, and it has not lagged since, so it is reasonable to suppose that he will champion other naval-building programs.

"Let me tell you from the bottom of my heart," he said in addressing this year's graduating class at the United States Naval Academy, June 1, "that I come to the Naval Academy not only as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy of the United States, but also as one who can say unofficially that he loves the United States Navy better than any other branch of our service. So in my official capacity, and also in my personal relationship to the naval service—good luck all through your lives."

With that adieu, half of the graduating midshipmen, who had worked four years for commissions as ensigns in the Navy, who had been educated at a cost of $2,800,000 to the United States Government, the cost of educating each midshipman being $13,000, were released to reenter civilian life, because Congress had provided that only half of this year's graduating class of 432 should receive naval commissions.

Jobs for Midshipmen

The jobs for which they had been fitted were denied them. It is true that fifty-four of them were offered appointments as cadets in the Army Air Corps, twenty were commissioned second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, forty-eight more were offered positions with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, and a few others were given places with an oil company, operating a tank line from South America, but the question naturally arises whether this is sound governmental economy when a new building program is under way, a program that inevitably means an increase in officer strength.



Acme

WHEN THE COMMANDER SETS SAIL

Amberjack II *enables President Roosevelt, the Navy's best friend, to indulge his love of the sea*

There is a general disposition in peace-times to measure the value of the United States Navy in dollars and cents, to look upon it as a useless expense that should be cut to the bone, despite the fact that in the last ten years it is the only department of the Government which has shown a decrease in cost of maintenance. In 1922 it had an appropriation of $459,000,000, while in 1932 it was $358,000,000. This year the appropriation was $315,000,000, but under the economy program the expenditures were ordered held to $273,000,000.

The average American remembers only that a $30,000,000 battle-ship is obsolete in twenty years. He looks upon it as a gigantic waste, but the President does not now, and never has so regarded it.

"Our national defense," he said in 1914, "must extend all over the western hemisphere, must go out thousands of miles into the sea, must embrace the Philippines, and overseas wherever our commerce may be. To hold the Panama Canal, Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Porto Rico, the naval bases at Guam and the Philippines, we must have battle-ships. We must create a navy not only to protect our shores and our possessions, but our merchant ships in time of war, no matter where they may go."

"Mr. Roosevelt," said Secretary Swanson, "always has been a stanch friend of the Navy. I know he was a potent factor in getting through the 1916 program because I was chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee in war days, and I know that he was responsible more than any one else for getting through our present program."

Louis McHenry Howe, for many years secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, has told me a heretofore unrevealed anecdote involving his chief.

"It was just at the time," said he, "that Secretary Daniels was being branded a landlubber, having issued orders that starboard and port commands were to be given as right and left turns.

"We needed some Diesel engines, and the only place we knew about getting them at the time was in Switzerland. We had to have a naval officer on the job to inspect them, and the only way we could figure out that he could be legally sent was to assign him as the naval attaché of the Swiss legation. We sat on a stack of Bibles for fear some one would learn of this assignment, and that Daniels would be asked about the Swiss Navy, but the story never got out."

Swanson's Reply

Secretary Swanson, in a recent speech, took up for discussion some of the arguments which are made against the maintenance of a Navy such as he and President Roosevelt expect to see Congress authorize to bring the American sea forces up to treaty strength.

"I know," said Secretary Swanson, "a lot of very sincere people regard war-ships as not only a superfluous luxury, but actually consider them as an incentive to war. An ideal world could possibly get along without a navy, but in the present state of what we call civilization this is quite impossible. We do know that wars have come with surprizing unexpectedness.

"No householder is looking to have his residence or place of business burned down. Nevertheless, he feels it incumbent on him to carry adequate insurance. That, to a large extent, is what the Navy is—insurance against invasion of our national rights and the liberties and well-being of our people—insurance for our great business on the sea,

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The Mystery of the Gold Standard

Written for The Literary Digest
By FRED I. KENT

THE gold standard of to-day is the result of the experimentation of many generations of people in a large number of countries of the world.

The purpose of the gold standard is to provide a means to enable the production and exchange of commodities with the greatest efficiency and the highest degree of fairness to all men.

The gold standard is an economic tool. It can be used intelligently and constructively or it can be used destructively exactly as is true with every other tool utilized by mankind to aid him in his work.

In time it may be superseded by some better system, altho this seems improbable for a long period to come, because no other system has been even remotely visualized that is practical, or that is as sound as the gold standard. Again, the gold standard will do the work required of it to perfection in so far as it is concerned. To be sure, it is not fool-proof, but no system ever will be while man is constituted as he always has been and as he is to-day. Certainly no system of managed currency, which is subject to the whims of men without any checks short of disaster, can effectively take its place.

The gold standard serves three principal purposes:

It provides sound money for cash transactions of every character.

It provides an effective base for a banking system and the expansion and contraction of credit.

It enables the settlement of balances between nations.

What It Can Not Do

The gold standard can not, and no other monetary standard that may be conceived ever will, prevent supply and demand from affecting prices, either of individual articles or of many things at the same time when the great general public turn buyer or seller.

The gold standard contains no motor. It can not start trade by itself, neither can it stop trade by itself. The gold standard warns men when they would overborrow but it can not make them wiser than they are.

Now what is the gold standard? The gold standard is an agreement between a government of men and the men governed that a certain fixed amount of gold lies back of each nominal unit of paper money outstanding, either actually or by promise to pay, and that through its banking system a certain percentage of gold will be carried against deposits and outstanding currency notes. The purpose of the gold standard is threefold. To give confidence, to warn of abuse, and to enable the settlement of balances between different sections of a country or different countries.

In the United States the Government has agreed that 23.22 grains of fine gold shall equal one dollar and that so much gold shall be paid for each paper dollar upon demand that contains a promise to pay in gold. A ten-dollar gold piece contains 232.2 grains of fine gold, which represents nine-tenths of the weight of the gold piece, the other tenth being alloy to harden the gold and reduce the wear and tear from the handling of the coin. A gold coin is a beautiful thing. It has attracted mankind for centuries. Men are glad to get it because they know they can exchange it for things

Underwood

FRED I. KENT

As Exchange Controller of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York he is virtual dictator of foreign exchange dealings. He served in a similar capacity during the World War

they may desire because other men will take it; but they are also glad to get it for itself. They like its feel, they like its color, it is attractive to them. Gold has continued as the backing to paper money when all other commodities that have been tried, except silver, have failed. It has come nearer having stability of value in dollars than any other commodity, altho this is due in large part to the methods under which it is utilized in the gold standard that has made it effective in measuring the value of commodities.

When men get a non-buying complex and their inactivity in spending reduces the need for goods, and production falls, and unemployment further reduces buying, and prices drop because men are not buying, then the world says "gold is going up." But this may not be true at all. Commodity prices are going down in their measure of gold, but that does not mean that there is any purpose in expressing it the other way around. In fact, it is because of this habit of saying that the measure gold is going up or down that the cause of the movement of commodity prices is not easily discovered and the proper correction is not found. There would be just as much sense in saying "gold is foolish" when men overborrow, overaccelerate production at high prices, and deliberately lead themselves into disaster.

How Does It Work?

How does the gold standard work for each one of us as we pass through this complex world of ours?

Mr. Everyman spends money nearly every day—paper money—promises to pay directly or indirectly in gold when the gold standard in this country is active. During recent years the American paper dollar has only been scrutinized to see that it was genuine, but before the Civil War there were many periods when paper money had to be considered as to its goodness, depending upon whose promise to pay it covered. Then people were fearful about carrying around money, for even tho it might be good when it was received, it might lose its value any day. But our generations have been spared this necessity because of the gold standard. There has been a promise to pay on the paper money of the United States directly or indirectly leading back to gold that has furnished the real protection to our people, and there has been no anxiety as to how long a dollar might be retained after its receipt before it was spent. Sometimes we are apt to think that the confidence we have in the dollar is due to government, because of our lack of contact with gold. Those who may have had such a thought must have suffered a terrible shock during the last two years. Government expenditures in the United States have been exceeding government receipts at a frightful rate, and if we had been living on a government fiat money with no gold back of it, we would have been in an orgy of inflation long before this that would have destroyed our ability to live except under conditions beside which the hardships of the depression would seem as nothing. It was the gold back of our money that protected us. And to-day it is the gold held by our Federal Reserve System, our gold standard system, that is preventing economic chaos.

To be sure we are living under a gold embargo at the moment but every thinking person has in the back of his mind that great mass of gold that supports our money and looks to it for his ultimate protection.

Government is subject to such changes as time goes on that a mere promise by government to pay on a national currency has been found to be an unsatisfactory foundation for confidence in a money. It was because experience proved this beyond question that a fixed quantity of gold to be determined by law whose integrity was

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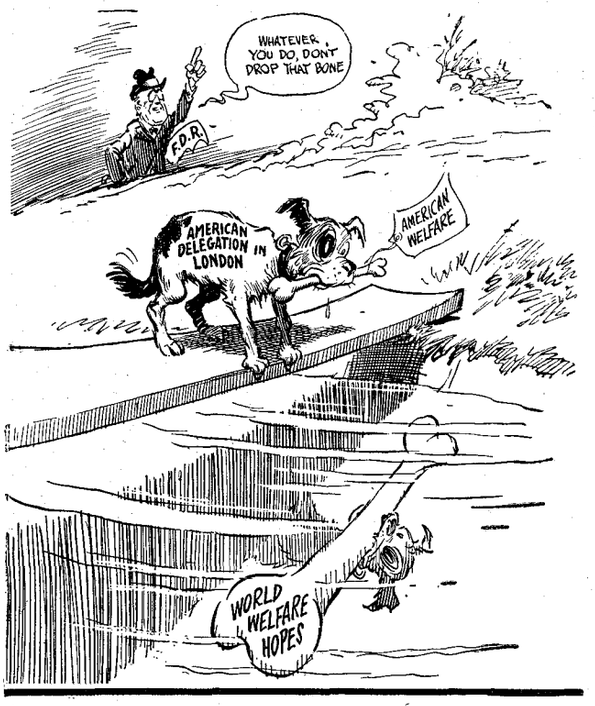
The Roosevelt Way With the London Conference

IT was an American Declaration of Independence that was handed to the London Conference delegates for their Fourth of July reading.

Perhaps the militant forthright note of President Roosevelt's message to the conference was partly due to the fact that it was written on the cruiser *Indianapolis*. At any rate, dispatches describing its effect were full of words like "bombshell," "shocking," "staggering," "devastating."

At first it seemed that the London Economic Conference must come to a quick and untimely end but, in the words of a United Press writer, it was saved "by United States determination, Canadian persistence, and British mediation." President Roosevelt is credited with desiring the continuance of the conference and hoping for a considerable measure of real accomplishment.



HIS MASTER'S VOICE
—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*.

But a new slant is given to the deliberations of the conference by the President's sharp, emphatic, and peremptory refusal to allow temporary currency stabilization to be taken up by the delegates.

This strange conference would seem to be more distinguished for negative decisions than for positive results. From the very beginning the London dispatches have been full of apparently official statements that were promptly followed by reservations, disavowals and plain denials.

Also from the very beginning, the desire of the gold standard nations—France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland—to commit the conference and particularly the United States and Britain, to some stabilization move or other was evident enough. There was a period of marking time while Prof. Raymond Moley was on his way to London. After this gentleman's arrival a carefully worded proposal of adherence to the gold standard was devised by the "gold bloc." It apparently seemed innocuous enough to the American delegates, including Professor Moley.

The countries on the gold standard were merely to assert their intention of maintaining "the free working of that standard at current gold parities." The countries not on the gold standard were simply to state that they intended ultimately "to bring back an international standard based on gold under proper conditions," and to agree to take effective measures "to limit exchange speculation."

The President Speaks

But word came from the United States delegation that the President would not accept this statement in its original form. And on the Fourth of July the London papers carried the President's own statement. He said it would be a catastrophe if the conference were to "allow itself to be diverted by the proposal of a purely artificial and temporary experiment affecting the monetary exchange of a few nations only." The American position was outlined in these words:

"Let me be frank in saying that the United States of America seeks the kind of dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing and debt-paying power as the dollar value we hope to attain in the near future.

"When the world works out concerted policies in the majority of nations to produce balanced budgets and living within their means then we can properly discuss a better distribution of the world's gold and silver supply to act as a reserve base of national currencies.

"The conference was called to better and perhaps to cure fundamental economic ills. It must not be diverted from that effort."

This categorical "no," as has been said, staggered the conference and adjournment was but narrowly averted.

In this country press criticism generally was confined to the manner rather than the matter. The New York *Times* found the Roosevelt statement "confusing," "ill-timed" and "ill-phrased." And the New York *Journal of Commerce* regretted that the President had seen fit "to send a message that is a combination of a rudely worded and unearned rebuke for the gold-standard countries and an exposition of crude and fanciful economic principles designed to support his position." The New York *Herald Tribune* was even a little stronger in condemning what it called "economic jingoism."

Approval in the Press

But through the country the Presidential utterance which was carried in the papers on the Fourth of July aroused an enthusiasm which drowned out the few critical notes. Just as a sample of this, there was the Republican Boston *Transcript* paying tribute to the "admirable, almost astounding force of character" shown in the note. The Philadelphia *Record* found it "a message of high hope to the American people." *The News* in Detroit, *The Ohio State Journal* in Columbus, *The Post* in Denver, were among important newspapers which hailed the President's statement as "a new Declaration of Independence."

It seemed to the Charlotte *Observer* that the President's countrymen "will glory in his refusal to bow and scrape to the artful devices of the European statesmen." In the opinion of the Portland *Oregonian*, "the sharpness of the President's language is justified by the policy of France and by its threat to wreck the conference on the reef of the gold standard."

A sort of editorial chuckle at the way the President has been "playing with the Economic Conference as a cat plays with a mouse" comes from the Troy *Record*. Several papers note inconsistencies between the President's earliest and latest statements on the conference. In the words of the Springfield *Republican:*

"The explanation probably must be sought in the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is not an expert in economics and monetary science, but a politician and a statesman. Of political forces and crises he knows far more than all of his advisers on stabilization and, so far as his grand objective is concerned, the steering is necessarily in his hands. Opportunism he necessarily embraces; he is plainly pursuing the main chance. On May 16, in a stirring address to the nations of the world, he could urge common effort in behalf of 'stabilization of currencies,' among other things. On July 3 he could condemn 'the specious fallacy of achieving a temporary and probably an artificial stability in foreign exchange.' A quick shift, one may say, yet much had happened between May 16 and July 3."

There is a very general feeling that the Roosevelt message was principally aimed at the French, whose delegates have been keeping the stabilization question alive.

Another point of interest found in the message is the Roosevelt suggestion for a dollar with stabilized purchasing power, which seems to echo Prof. Irving Fisher's idea of a dollar whose gold content changes with changes in prices.

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The New Code for the Cotton-Textile Industry

THE new cotton-textile code sets the pace for more than 7,000 other trades and industries subject to the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"The agreement is heartening to those who have faith in the ability of American industry to find a practical basis for a new and better deal."

So says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, hailing the completion of the first code for the regulation of industry.

A blunt warning to other industries that they must not delay in framing their codes was delivered by Donald R. Richberg, general counsel to the Recovery Administration. Asserting that the Recovery Act was a challenge to industry and labor that must be met within sixty days, he added:

"If the organized groups of either management or labor fail to meet that challenge they will be indicted for incompetence by the suffering millions who are now giving to industrial leadership one more chance—perhaps the last—to justify its authority."

The cotton agreement launches a tremendous experiment in America. Not only does it provide for the regulation of the cotton-textile business but it is expected to reduce unemployment by 500,000 jobs. It fixes a minimum wage of $12 a week in the South and $13 in the North for a forty-hour maximum week. It banishes child labor in the industry. What this will mean to thousands of young mill toilers is told in an article on page 14.

The agreement was hammered out at hearings held in the oak-beamed auditorium of the new Department of Commerce building in Washington. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the Recovery Act, presided. Labor and textile leaders cooperated with him in framing the pact for submission to the President.

Some Dissatisfaction

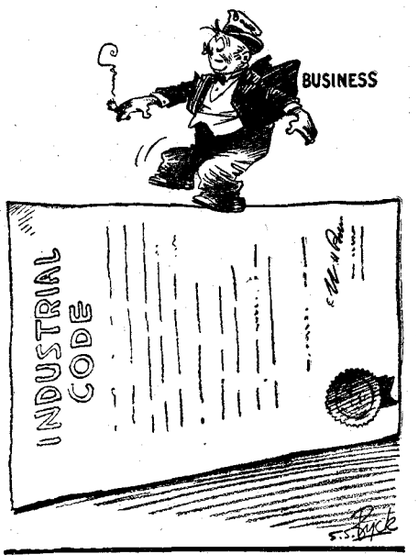
Labor leaders are not entirely satisfied with the agreement, says Paul Hodges, Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "but are better pleased with the revised code than with the original." As he explains:

"They had asked a minimum wage of $14 to $16 and a work-week of thirty hours plus prohibition of child labor.

"If the code as it now stands is final, they will have won a compromise on the minimum wage, lost their demand for a 30-hour week, and won a complete victory on the child-labor point. Prohibition of employment of children under sixteen years was written into the code by the manufacturers voluntarily.

"While a minimum wage of $12 and $13 ordinarily would be considered nothing to write home about, it was pointed out that it is, after all, a minimum and not an average wage; that the textile workers have been one of the lowest-paid groups in the country, with wages in some cases as low as $4 and $5 a week, and that the $12 and $13 figure represents a voluntary concession on the part of the manufacturers.

"Particularly significant, mill operators said, was the bringing together of the northern and southern manufacturers into an agreement. Competition between them has been sharp in the past."



THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW PATH
—Byck in the Brooklyn *Times-Union*

While labor leaders did not win all their points in framing the new code, they succeeded in writing into it provisions that employees shall have the right of collective bargaining, and that no employee shall be required to join a company union.

When the agreement was completed, General Johnson congratulated both sides. "Never in economic history," he said, "have labor, industry, government and consumers' representatives sat together in the presence of the public to work out by mutual agreement a 'law merchant' for an entire industry." It is, he added, "a great day for progress and recovery."

But some of those who attended the hearings wondered how the consumer will be affected. As John Boettiger writes in the Chicago *Tribune:*

"That the consumers are really in for a bad time of it, tied to the end of a whip-cracking process, seemed inevitable, in view of the fact that Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture is embarked on his scheme to raise the price of raw cotton, and with the manufacturers about to sally forth to raise the prices on cotton textiles.

"The price boost by the time it goes through wholesalers, jobbers and retailers is calculated, by some observers, to boost cotton goods prices by from 50 to 100 per cent."

Outlook Is Hopeful

Nevertheless, editorial comment on the new code is generally optimistic.

"This is a new experiment in American business and industry," says the Charlotte *Observer*, "but its objectives are worthy and constructive in that they are aimed during the present emergency to prevent any given business or industry to push itself to the front and, by methods of unfair competition, serve to throttle the general release of trade or industry."

"It is a code," adds the Kansas City *Star*, "designed to bring order in one of the most demoralized of the major industries of the country, up to a short time ago, at least, and thereby to increase the security of both worker and employer."

"The nation," remarks the Nashville *Tennessean*, "must admire the courage with which the leaders in this industry and of labor have entered into the spirit of cooperation in this great economic experiment. The brand of patriotism they have exhibited might well be a guide in the efforts to reach agreements upon the codes to be presented by other industries."

Elimination of mill-town evils is the promise that impresses the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which says that even if there were no national emergency "there would still be justification for the adoption of a cotton-textile code to fix wages and hours and abolish child labor." It adds that "a living wage and shorter hours will provide leisure, better living conditions and social advantages to which human beings are entitled."

The Coming Test of Repeal In Alabama and Arkansas

A CRISIS in the Prohibition repeal fight will come next week when Alabama and Arkansas vote on this issue, on Tuesday, and Tennessee acts two days later.

These three States, as shown by THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Prohibition polls, are the driest of any voting so far on repeal.

If all join the wet parade, repeal will be a probability this year. If even one votes dry, the issue may be carried into 1934.

The DIGEST polls in these three States show:

	1922	*1930*	*1932*
Ala.	44.69% dry	47.66% dry	44.51% dry
Ark.	48.24% dry	52.19% dry	47.76% dry
Tenn.	47.00% dry	50.37% dry	48.54% dry

The official results in the States voting on repeal to date were forecast by the DIGEST poll with over 95 per cent. accuracy, seven States registering sentiments wetter than the 1932 poll and seven drier, with the popular vote not counted in two States.

On the basis of the DIGEST polls a close vote is forecast. A 5½ per cent. dry deviation from the 1932 poll, in Alabama, 2¼ per cent. in Arkansas and 1½ per cent. in Tennessee would shift them into the dry column. If the deviation is less, all three States will vote for repeal.

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Will Recognition Follow the R. F. C. Loan to Russia?

MAXIM LITVINOFF, Soviet Russia's short, thick-set, smooth-faced, Foreign Commissar, had a profitable time at the World Economic Conference. He dashed hither and yon, conferring in his fluent English, gesticulating with his eyeglasses, exchanging go-getter hand-shakes with his fellow delegates. And all to very good purpose.

With Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, he arranged for Reconstruction Finance Corporation financing of Soviet cotton purchases of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in this country. From Professor Moley he is reported to have received unofficial word that the Roosevelt Administration, once it gets more pressing matters out of the way, will concern itself with recognition of Russia. This news was followed speedily by word that Lawrence Steinhardt, United States Minister to Sweden, is to make a study of the problems involved in such an act.

Litvinoff also adjusted trade difficulties with England and scored other successes. But what concerns us here is the R.F.C. loan, generally regarded as informal recognition of the Soviet, and the suggestion that more formal recognition is in the offing.

Soibelman Syndicate

SOVIET SALESMAN

Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar, who bargained advantageously at London

Official Announcement

The cotton-financing plan arranged in the Moley-Litvinoff conferences was officially announced in Washington by Jesse Jones of the R.F.C. The money is loaned to exporters in this country, not to Russia direct, to finance the purchase of from 60,000 to 80,000 bales of cotton in the open market. The credit, Mr. Jones said in his announcement, "will be for one year at 5 per cent. interest, and will be secured by the notes of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, an American corporation owned by the Russian Government, unconditionally guaranteed by the State Bank of the U. S. S. R.

"The Amtorg Trading Corporation will pay 30 per cent. of the purchase price at the time of shipment, and expects to ship a large part of the cotton in the month of July."

Thus, it is pointed out, for the first time since the World War, the Government sanctions a business deal with Russia. That efforts will be made to arrange other similar loans—involving machinery, copper, sugar, textiles, and other commodities—is regarded as likely.

Prospect of Recognition

America is excited by the transaction. Not by its magnitude; after all, it is small compared with the recent $50,000,000 loan to China. The prospect of early recognition is what engrosses most observers.

Much reaction is not unfavorable. A large section of the American press is willing to "take a chance." The Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* sums up the feelings of many of its contemporaries when it observes that "there is no reason why we should not seek to sell our goods there if satisfactory arrangements for payment can be made. It begins to look as if the Administration was convinced that recognition would help us to enter that market and serve a useful purpose in relieving the depression.

Not that there is no adverse criticism. Senator Reed of Pennsylvania said, according to the New York *Times*, "I am cured of wanting to lend any more money to foreign governments. With reference to Russia, that country's declared policy of stealing factories, plants and every other sort of right from its citizens makes it a poor credit risk."

And Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, added:

"It seems to me the time has come to call a halt to loans to any foreign nations until they pay their debts to the United States. Russia is one of the nations that have repudiated their debts to this country."

Further, we are warned by the Nashville *Banner* that Russia "is seen and known to be the same outlaw nation that it has been from the day that Bolshevism banished the autocracy of a Czar and substituted a reign even more devastating and ruthless."

Meanwhile, the New York *Herald Tribune* ironically recalls, apropos of both the Chinese and Russian loans, that during the Presidential campaign, Mr. Roosevelt said, regarding certain policies of the Hoover Administration:

"One of the ways they were going to stimulate foreign trade was to lend money to backward and crippled countries to enable them to buy goods from us. That is one way to carry on business transactions. Another is just to give things away."

On the other side of the fence, however, it seems to the Providence *News-Tribune* that "there is a good deal to be said for the point of view that closer connection between the people of Russia and the peoples of what are called the capitalistic countries would result in the Soviet system going under rather than otherwise. Wild blood is not tamed nor taught to be man's friend instead of his enemy by being left to roam and rave through its native jungle."

In a Line or Two

HITLER says woman's place is in the home. Hitler is unmarried.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST will never need to take a poll to see if we are in favor of repealing the depression.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

THIS "security" thing is really quite simple. All France asks is that strangers pay the premiums on her accident insurance.—*Detroit News.*

MUSSOLINI has the signatures of France, Great Britain, Germany, and Italy on a pact that guarantees peace if no one starts a war.—*Washington Post.*

WILD pigeons are raiding the fruit orchards around Eugene, Oregon. It's a sorry age for the peacemakers, when even the doves are becoming tough.—*Detroit News.*

EMPLOYED men and women of reduced income are getting married so they can share expenses, reports a social investigator. Salary paring compels salary pairing.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

DEFINITION of golf: Pale pills pursued by purple people.—*Birmingham News.*

PART of Wall Street's present happiness is explained by the voluntary return of thousands of its lost sheep.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IF all this clearing out of the Prohibition enforcement personnel keeps up, pretty soon we won't have a dry eye among us.—*Dallas News.*

WILL HAYS repeats that vulgarity on the screen does not pay. What you see, of course, is a great industry's gift to the people.—*Detroit News.*

SOME think we can protect officials against temptation by paying them big salaries. Salaries, for example, the size of Sam Insull's.—*San Diego Union.*

THE nations of the world have been keeping too much to themselves, avers a British statesman. That's what Uncle Sam thinks, too, when he considers the debt instalments he hasn't got yet.—*Boston Herald.*

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

WHEN **Mercer Beasley** sailed for Europe to coach the United States Davis Cup team, people to whom winning the trophy is important felt better. The fifty-year-old Lawrenceville and Princeton man has a unique record as a tennis teacher. Eighteen national titles have been won by players following his tutelage. Vines, Allison, Sutter, Parker, and Helen Jacobs have profited from his counsel. He emphasizes accuracy, not speed. He allows a pupil a number of errors per set in proportion to his effectiveness in placement. Thus Vines gets twenty, Parker thirteen. Beasley, after studying industrial engineering, was a shipyard worker during the World War. He broke into tennis as a worker at Vincent Richards's court.

Wide World

A YOUNG girl in her early twenties, **Jane Wyatt,** has established herself as the most promising of the younger actresses who have recently been heard from in our theater. After some experience in amateur theatricals she appeared during the past season in three failures, "The Mad Hopes," "Evensong" and "For Services Rendered" and in each was conspicuously successful. Born in New York she is a granddaughter of the late Judge Wyatt, and on her mother's side is related to the old New York family of the Waddingtons.

Wide World

LIFE has never been dull in Georgia since **Gov. Eugene Talmadge** went Mussolini. He is a slight, dark little fellow, with a firm, thin-lipped smile. His lank, black hair falls over his forehead, sometimes clear down to his horn-rimmed spectacles. He dresses up in Wild West clothes for photographic purposes. Governor Talmadge hadn't been in office long before he had issued fifty pardons, fifty-two commutations, and seventy-four paroles. But no one convicted of a Prohibition offense got clemency. He has declared martial law, torn up a court summons, and built a barn back of the executive mansion so that his wife will feel more at home.

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MANY people are stirred by the noble music of "Pomp and Circumstance" who would look vague at the mention of the name of **Sir Edward Elgar.** This man, who is regarded as the greatest English composer of all time, was seventy-six on June 2, and to his other titles was added in the King's birthday honors, the Knight Grand Cross of the Victorian Order. He already possessed the Order of Merit which numbers a most limited company.

He grew up in Worcester, England, in a musical atmosphere, his father being an organist and violinist, and he began with music at an early age tho his great fame came late. An early composition, "Enigma Variations," presents musical portraits of some of his friends. When he asked his wife whom one of the variations reminded her of, she said, "that's Billy Baker going out of the room." The best place to hear his "Dream of Gerontius" is in a cathedral. He is a great sportsman, as fond of the race-track as of the concert platform. When he recently flew to Paris to conduct his concert with Yehudi Menuhin as soloist his parting shot was, "Pity the Derby can not be run at Longchamps. It would be so handy for me."

From the London *Star*

Col. Franklin S. Hutchinson, special adviser to the Senate committee investigating interstate racketeering, who has lived in comparative retirement at Rochester, New York, since the war, may know the Capone and Purple Gangs only from head-lines. But he knows the ways of organized crime. Rings of crooked lawyers and doctors who specialized in helping clients evade the draft in 1918, and who are still in prison, can testify as to that. Colonel Hutchinson is uncompromising in his pursuit of the criminal, stern in countenance, thin-lipped. The Army is his hobby. He has been a soldier since 1907.

What's The Name, Please?

Mattern—The friends of Jimmy pronounce it to rime with *pattern.*

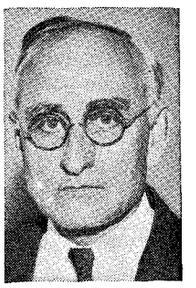
Keynes—The British economist—*kanes,* not *keens...*

Pecora—Senatorial banking counsel—*pi-kor' a.*

Bonnet—French Minister of Finance—bo' nay'.

Nazi—German National Socialists—*no'tsi* (rimes with hotsy-totsy).

Arthur E. Morgan broke a precedent when he listed for the Government all property owned by himself and family, on his appointment as head of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Dr. Morgan's formal education ended with high school, but he has won high distinction as a civil engineer and educator. President of Antioch College since 1922, he stands out as an educational innovator by sponsoring the idea of the college student splitting his time between class-room and a job. He qualifies for his Tennessee Valley duties by being a notable authority on flood-control, having planned and superintended construction of seventy-five water-control projects. Dr. Morgan is a tall, rangy, professional-looking man of fifty-five, simple, almost ascetic in his habits.



THO he will have only forty-two candles in his birthday cake this month, **Gov. Paul V. McNutt** of Indiana, former National Commander of the American Legion, whose face might have served as a model for a Greek sculptor, has saved his State about $400,000 a month since he took office at the beginning of the year, and has cut his way through so much red tape that it takes 1,578 pages of legislative record to tell the story. He has smashed the political trough, and said "you're fired" exactly 1,100 times. And they say that this tall, military-looking man—he was an officer in the war—has his eye on the White House.

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A DARK, lean, shy man, with expressive eyes and an ascetic face is **Georges Bonnet,** French Minister of Finance and financial representative of France at the World Economic Conference.

He has been much to the fore in the monetary talks at London. The clearest financial mind in the Radical party he is also described as, next to Mr. Caillaux, probably the foremost financial authority of his country. He is about forty-four years of age. He is called an optimist, but not one that lets himself indulge in illusions.

Wide World

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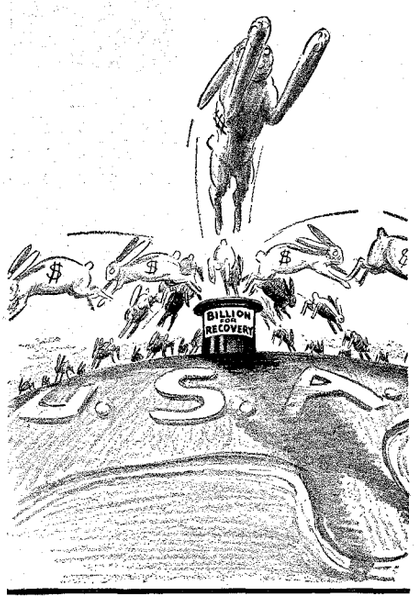
News and Comment From the National Capital

The Controversy Between Budget Director Douglas, of the "Treasury Crowd," and Rexford Tugwell, Spokesman for the "Brain Trust," Over the Public-Works Program

(Written for The Literary Digest)

WASHINGTON—A first-class shindy has developed inside the Roosevelt Administration. On one side is Budget Director Lewis W. Douglas. Chief of the opposing faction is Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Rexford G. Tugwell. Each of these ambitious young men has rigid ideas about what should be done to restore prosperity, and each is determined to prevail.



THAT MAGIC HAT

—Warren in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

The present row centers around the Administration's $3,300,000,000 public-works program. Douglas wants to go slowly in spending this astronomical sum. He is mortally afraid of unbalancing the Government's finances, and injuring the Government's credit. Tugwell, on the other hand, believes it essential that the money be shoveled out as fast as humanly possible. While President Roosevelt, on his recent vacation, was cruising leisurely along the coast of Maine, the Douglas and Tugwell factions held a series of meetings in Washington. According to participants, these conferences developed into an open, angry quarrel.

No one, however, should feel unduly disturbed at this news. Such intra-Administration friction is a necessary, even valuable, part of our system of government. In England or France, the Executive can be turned out at a moment's notice. Here in the United States, we give the President immense powers and a secure term of office. Since no President can be overthrown for four years, it is important that his official family, as nearly as possible, be representative of the whole nation. The wider the variety of opinion a President can collect around him, the more effective his Administration is likely to be.

Mr. Roosevelt took office in the midst of a sharp crisis. There were no differences of opinion, then, anywhere in the country. During the first weeks of March, most Americans would have painted themselves red, white and blue and stood on their heads in the middle of the street, if they had thought Mr. Roosevelt wished them to. Thomas W. Lamont and Senator Huey Long united in fervid praise of Mr. Roosevelt's policies. In Washington, Administration members were working sixteen and eighteen hours a day, and had neither time nor energy for dissension.

Who Will Be the Key Man?

Now, somewhat after the manner of a gang of small boys around a swimming hole, Administration members are testing out their respective strengths. Each man wants to know to what extent he is going to be able to shape the policies of the next four years. Who is going to be "key man" in the Roosevelt Administration? The two leaders who have so far emerged are Messrs. Douglas and Tugwell. Douglas is top man of what is very loosely called "the Treasury crowd," which includes a good part of the Cabinet. Tugwell is acknowledged spokesman for the "brain trust"—A. A. Berle, Mordecai Ezekiel, Donald Richberg, Jerome Frank, Leo Wolman and their fellows.

Perhaps the most influential individual, after President Roosevelt, in the whole Administration, Gen. Hugh Johnson, administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act, is carefully refraining from adhering to any faction. General Johnson is saying nothing, and attending strictly to his own colossal job. Another one preserving complete neutrality is Assistant Secretary of State Moley, once the bright, particular star of the "brain trust." Dr. Moley no longer seems to be a "brain trust" leader, nor even a member in good standing.

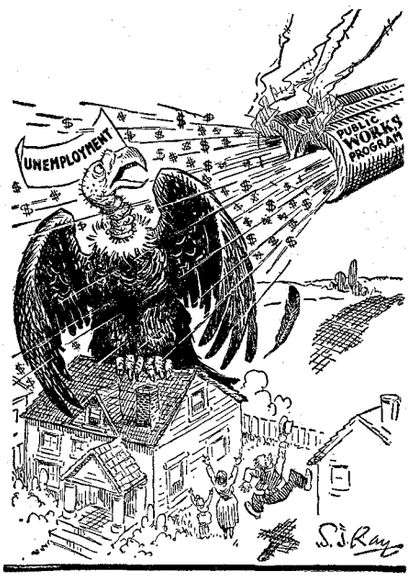
It would be highly unfair to describe the present public-works controversy between Messrs. Douglas and Tugwell as solely a contest of prestige. Both men are passionately in earnest. Douglas believes that the surest contribution the Administration can make toward recovery is to abstain from further spending. Government spending inevitably means government borrowing, and he believes it is of first importance that the investment-capital market be left free for private borrowers.

Tugwell Wants Action

Douglas is a hard, lean Westerner, patently a man of action. Yet in this controversy, he counsels passivity on the part of the Administration. It is Tugwell, the cloistered college professor, who demands action on a vast scale. He and his group believe there is small likelihood of private investors, within the discernible future, wishing to finance large capital expenditures. They point out that agriculture is now rapidly being placed on a profit-making basis. But this is only half the job. The Administration must do as much for American heavy industry. The quickest, surest way to revive heavy industry is by a great construction program, by which, if need be, a half billion dollars a month will be poured into the steel, engineering and machinery industries. And they urge the Administration to act at once, before the present speculative rise in the securities and commodities markets has been dissipated.

At the present moment, the controversy over public-works expenditure and the deeper dispute between the conservatism of the Douglas group and radicalism of the Tugwell followers is before President Roosevelt for decision. With knowledge of the President's uncanny skill in leadership, it is not hard to predict his course. More than any President we have had in recent times, Mr. Roosevelt appears to feel himself the representative of the whole nation, and to feel it is his job to keep the whole nation behind him. It can be predicted that he will find some way to keep both Tugwell's boldness of thought, and Douglas's aggressiveness in action at the service of his Administration.

DIOGENES



GIVING HIM THE WORKS

—Ray in the Kansas City *Star*

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The Disarmament Deadlock at Geneva

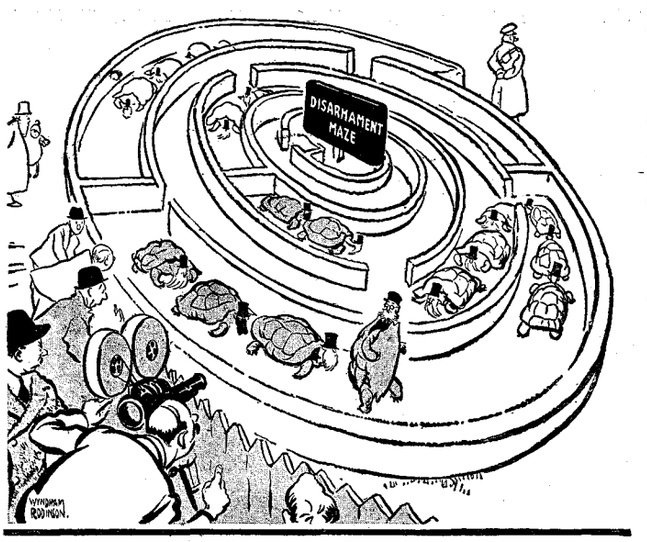
Arthur Henderson, Empowered to Negotiate Among the Governments During the Summer Recess, Denies That Adjournment Means Abandonment of Disarmament Efforts

WITH the fabric of civilization creaking about their ears, as Prime Minister MacDonald told the reassembled delegates to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva last March, they adjourned at the end of June until October 16 after Count Rudolf Nadolny, speaking for Germany described the three and one-half months of "truce" as the beginning of the abandonment of our task or in other words, as "a first-class funeral for the Conference."

But the recent events in Germany and Manchuria weigh more heavily than words, declared Réné Massigli, of France, by way of retort.

The other countries were unanimous for adjournment, except Hungary, which abstained from voting.

Arthur Henderson, British president of the Conference, was empowered to negotiate during a political breathing spell for more far-reaching concessions than would be possible if a final treaty were attempted at the present juncture.



THE CAMERA MAN'S QUESTION

"Pardon me, which scene is this—exploring every avenue or searching for a formula?"

—The Morning Post (London)

He denied that the adjournment implies the dropping of disarmament efforts. His argument is that to go on while so many vital problems are unsettled would not bring progress and would have a disastrous effect on public opinion. That is why he pledged himself to begin immediately private conversations with the governments concerned.

The British Draft Convention, after its first reading, it is said, represented a jumble of deadlocked positions. But optimistic correspondents think that the seventeen months' of negotiations since the opening session of the Conference on February 2, 1932, have drawn the issues clearly. The task as it remains is to compose these differences in treaty form.

The Effect of Failure

The adjournment of the Disarmament Conference should not be allowed to react unfavorably upon the prospects of the World Economic Conference. This was said by the London *Daily Telegraph* before the big parley at London got into a jam. Nevertheless, this newspaper added, the absence of the powerful stimulus which its success would have provided, is to be regretted, and the effect of continued failure when the Disarmament Conference meets again would be "not only serious but grave." In ominous tones *The Daily Telegraph* adds that "disarmament, debts, economic depression, financial chaos—'all are but parts of one stupendous whole,' and a real success anywhere would be of incalculable worth."

Before adjournment the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference finished the "first reading" of the British Draft Convention. This meant discussion among other things of the Disarmament Commission that is to supervise the execution of their obligations by its signatories. To the British proposal the French offered an amendment and the Manchester *Guardian* considers it important to examine both plans. Under the British project a permanent Disarmament Commission "will watch the execution of the present convention." It will receive the information which the signatories are bound to furnish to the League of Nations under existing international obligations. So far it will depend on the good faith of various parties, many of whom, as *The Guardian* notes, normally distrust each other.

The British plan provides for a compulsory investigation. A signatory may demand such an investigation upon suspicion of infractions by another party, and the Commission may order it by a two-thirds majority of its members, whether present at the decision or not. We read:

"The principle of a compulsory investigation is enormously important and it is much that Britain should have gone so far to meet the French desire.

"But Britain's plan has obvious defects. Investigations on the spot is to remain exceptional. The chief objection to this sort of supervision is that it rouses violent nationalist feeling; it seems self-evident that nationalist feeling is more likely to be roused by an exceptional measure, taken on suspicion of infractions, than by a regular and periodic supervision, applying equally to all the signatories of the convention.

Underwood

Arthur Henderson

Undiscouraged head of the Conference

"The principal amendment which the French put forward at Geneva provides for regular investigation on these lines. It is to take place once a year at least, and to be carried out by special groups of experts with full powers of inspection. If it be argued that the Inter-allied Commissions which disarmed the enemy States after the war roused feelings of great bitterness, the answer is that they were executing a one-sided settlement based on force."

Test of Intention

Acceptance of the French proposal, it is argued, is the final test of a genuine intention to abide by the Disarmament Convention.

No Power which means to keep it can object to periodic supervision and no Power can say that it is unfairly treated if this inspection is submitted to by all.

Another point of importance in the keeping of disarmament agreements, if they are reached at all, is that if everybody agrees to give the inspecting experts full powers in the investigation, no Power can punish those that serve the experts in their work.

A clause to this effect appears in the French proposals and *The Guardian* notes that it would mean alteration in most legal codes, because he who gives away official secrets is in all countries a criminal.

But it is of the essence of the new convention that there shall be no military secrets. So taken together, "the proposals of the French provide a self-consistent and effective instrument for testing the good faith of signatories." Its details may be altered but its substance must remain or "there will be no feeling of security and no reduction in material or effectives."

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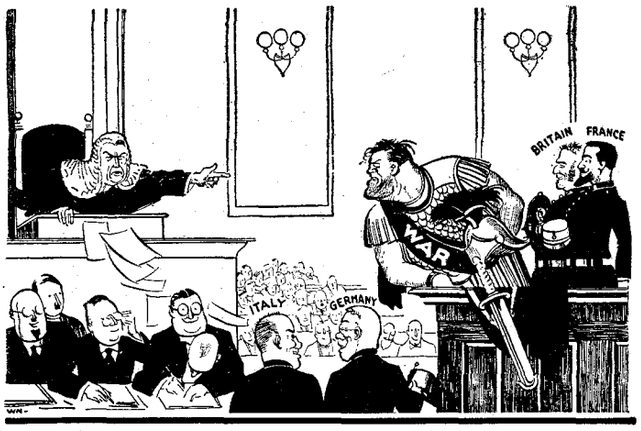
Soviet Suspicions of the Four-Power Pact

COMMITTING the four great Powers of Western Europe to ten years' co-operation, for peace, the Four-Power Pact, agreed to by Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, is looked upon in Soviet Russia as a new weapon aimed at Soviet security.



THE SENTENCE IS TEN YEARS' PREVENTIVE DETENTION

Judge Fourpowers—"And I hope if you ever come before me again to make it penal servitude for life"

—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow)

This despite the fact that the olive branch of Premier Mussolini was declared by him as not forming a united front against any one. Called by some "the Mussolini pact," because he had so much to do with the drafting of the document, it needs, he emphasized—as was recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 17—"collaboration, especially from the United States, without whose cooperation recovery and peace are impossible."

But that very statement would seem to inspire the Moscow *Izvestia*, official organ of the Soviet Government, with the conviction that the pact is intended to establish "a united front of the four leading capitalistic Powers of Europe, both in European and non-European affairs." Thus it is to become an arm against the United States and against the Soviet Union, and *Izvestia* goes on:

"In other words, its original basic idea is like that of the late Mr. Briand's Pan-European Pact.

"We know, however, that owing to France's reluctance to yield all the concessions demanded by Germany, the original version of the Four-Power Pact turned out to be a failure. This version was considerably changed and softened. The new text of the pact, which was signed, does not include the paragraph on the united action of the four contracting Powers in European and non-European affairs.

"It is only natural that we ask ourselves: Do the changes made in the pact mean that the four Powers have actually given up their anti-Soviet designs? Or do they mean only the disappearance of words from the document behind which the original feeling and the original intention are still hidden? We can not ignore the fact that, in all of these four countries strong tendencies prevail for the creation of a united anti-Soviet front, and for solving the contradictions and jealousies existing among them at the expense of the Soviet Union."

Moscow's Warning

So *Izvestia* warns its people against being "lulled into confidence" because certain paragraphs have been taken out of the pact. One must not believe "sweet words and smooth declarations," it holds, and one must not forget that the leading capitalistic Powers of Europe remain hostile to the Soviet Union. A supposedly innocent diplomatic agreement, it adds, "may have serious and by no means harmless effects that our country will feel."

In the same newspaper Karl Radek, foremost Soviet commentator on Foreign Affairs, echoes a like distrust. But also he expresses confidence that the Soviet Union is ready to sustain all attacks on it of whatever kind. In his view—

"German imperialism suggested to the capitalistic Powers of Europe the formation of a holy alliance against the Soviet Union and against our colonial peoples. The price asked was concessions along Germany's eastern boundaries. The Four-Power Pact must be regarded as a concrete answer to this suggestion.

"The meaning of this answer, as contained in the pact, is this: First let us form a united front against the Soviet Union. As for the price which Germany will receive for it, that will be discussed later.

"And by signing the pact Germany has accepted this solution, altho German Nationalist circles are far from being satisfied with it.

"Yet all these attempts to corner a Power with a population of 165 millions, with a powerful industrial machine, and with sympathizers all over the world, obviously are doomed to failure. As for us, we will put them on record and will register them in our memory."

The Little Entente Set Against Treaty Revision

IMPOSING demonstrations against treaty revision held throughout Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia are noted in the press of those countries as a warning to the rest of Europe.

A revision of the post-war treaties as understood by its most determined champions would seriously affect, it is claimed, the vital interests of the whole zone of countries of Central and Eastern Europe stretching from the Baltic to the Mediterranean.

They recovered their independence as a result of the Great War, argues the Prague *Central European Observer*, or secured an enlargement of territory by the addition of areas peopled by their own race.

Not less emphatic against revision are also Poland and the Baltic States, so it is held that an unbroken stretch of land from North to South Europe with a total population of 87 millions demands that the new political order introduced by the peace treaties shall be left untouched.

In Czecho-Slovakia the main center of the demonstrations was Slovakia, the frontiers of which are especially menaced by the indefatigable struggle for revision carried on by Hungary, and this Prague weekly proceeds:

"The Hungarians still persist in maintaining—at least for propaganda purposes—that large numbers of Slovaks would be glad to find themselves once again within the frontiers of Hungary. That nothing could be further from the truth is proved by the intensity of the protests against revision made by Monsignor Hlinka and his large Popular party (Catholic) in Slovakia.

"Monsignor Hlinka, who was himself at one time regarded by the Hungarians as an ally, has more than once declared that the Slovaks will defend their native land in its existing frontiers to the last drop of their blood."

The Hungarian view-point is represented in a letter to the Manchester *Guardian* from Dr. A. Fall of Budapest, Acting Director of the Hungarian Frontier Readjustment League.

The economic prosperity of Central Europe mostly depends on the territorial readjustments, he says, for which the Hungarian nation has been struggling for years. Prior to the Peace of Trianon a uniform economic system, which had been developing for more than a thousand years, dominated in the Danube Basin, the territory encircled by the Carpathians. This system was broken up for political and strategic considerations and the result, he contends, may be seen in the grave economic crisis which "imperils the existence of defeated Hungary just as much as that of the Succession States enriched by the acquisition of new territories." We read then:

"In the breaking up of the economic unity of this region, large areas, in which more than 80 per cent. of the population was Hungarian, were given to the Succession States."

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Hitlerite Marriages as Unemployment Relief

STATE dowries for 150,000 impecunious brides form a leading feature of Chancellor Hitler's plan to do away with unemployment. They are part of the wider scheme, we are told, for driving women from offices and factories back into housewifery and domestic service.

The "dowries" will be loans of up to roughly about $300 in the individual case, notes a Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, and altho interest will not be charged, the sum advanced must be repaid at the rate of 1 per cent. per month.

The grants will not be made in money, but in "necessities warrants" which will be taken in payment by dealers in furniture, household linen and crockery, and will be cashed by them at the revenue offices. To qualify for a grant, it is further pointed out, the bride must have earned her own livelihood for at least six months during the year preceding publication of the banns and must bind herself not to undertake paid employment so long as her husband is earning at least $35 monthly.

The cost of this project is to be defrayed by a special tax on bachelors and spinsters who already have to pay the State a price for their celibacy. The Government, it is said, hopes to bring about approximately 150,000 extra marriages in the first year.

But as some Berlin observers note, according to an official announcement no aid will be granted "if it must be assumed from the political views of one of the marrying parties that he or she will not at all times unconditionally support the National Socialistic State." Such a proviso, it is held, would exclude "Marxists," virtually all Jews, most Democrats, many Catholics and even some Nationalists.

All applications for marriage aid must be approved by communal and tax authorities. For each child born, 25 per cent. of the loan will be canceled. After the birth of each child, it appears that the repayment of the loan at the rate of 1 per cent. a month may be suspended for twelve months.

GERMANY'S NEW STORM TROOPS
—*The Mail* (Birmingham)

The first practical indorsement of the Nazi marriage dogma was received in the mass marriage of 47 Nazi couples in Lazarus Church in the East End of Berlin. The New York *Times*, in a wireless from that city, gives this picture of the scene:

"The ceremony took place at noon, the couples being married in groups of five pairs at a time. The bridegrooms, all members of Chancellor Hitler's Storm Troops and wearing their brown uniforms, led their brides up the church aisle preceded by a band and column of fellow troopers bearing hooked cross flags.

"Forty-seven couples then ranged themselves before the church altar, where they awaited Pastor Lenkning's summons.

"He disposed of the forty-seven couples in less than an hour, then bade them kneel while he delivered a nuptial sermon based on the Apostle Paul's admonition to the Romans, 'Rejoice in hope and be christened in tribulations.' "

Acclaimed by Sunday holiday-makers, the Nazi newly-weds then marched to the hall of a Bohemian brewery, where a festive board loaded with food and drink for 1,000 wedding guests awaited them.

Notre Dame's Great Bell Heralds the Birth of a Dauphin

THE great bell of Notre Dame in Paris, which is rung only on rare occasions of national importance, suddenly boomed over the roofs of Paris on June 18 at exactly ten o'clock in the morning.

This is the first time the bell has been heard by Parisians since the death of Marshal Foch. But it was not rung on this occasion with knowledge of the authorities of the Cathedral, who are said to have received the shock of their lives.

Mass had only just concluded, writes a Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, and the sound of the small bell, which accompanied a procession of little girls attending their first communion, had ceased a few minutes before. Suddenly the dull clang of the immense bronze bell thundered forth. It has a distinctive note, unmistakable even at a considerable distance, according to this informant, who relates further:

The bell-ringer, who had just descended from his tower, hastened aloft again in great agitation. But on arriving at the roof he found the door of the belfry locked against him. The mystery was cleared later by an invisible loud-speaker, from which came the following announcement:

"The great bell of Notre Dame throughout the centuries of our history has sounded for the birth of every Dauphin of France. There has just been born in exile a young prince, who is the son of the Count and Countess of Paris, grandson of the Duc de Guise, and descendant of Henri IV, St. Louis and Hugh Capet. To-day, faithful to tradition, the great bell has rung in honor of the little Dauphin, Henri, the hope of France."

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ROYAL EXILES
From left: The Duke of Guise, the Duchess of Guise, former Queen Mary Amélie of Portugal, and the Count and Countess of Paris in Belgium

Propaganda tracts were distributed by the Camelots du Roi, the Royalist association which organized the demonstration. Naturally the Paris *Action Francaise*, organ of the Royalist party, as the voice of a bygone age cries confidently:

"The Dauphin, Henry of France, a father for the second time, has just had a son. He is a little Dauphin who will carry his name, perpetuate the dynasty, crown the hopes of his faithful people, and thus redouble future hopes."

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A New Bill of Rights for the Children of America

Economic Necessity Brings About Reforms in the Cotton-Textile Mills Which Open the Way Toward the Elimination of Child-Labor Abuses in All the Major Industries

(Written for The Literary Digest)

THE voluntary abolition of child labor under sixteen by the cotton-textile industry will mean a long-deferred holiday for more than 20,000 children to whom the joys of childhood have been denied.

The significant commentary on the announcement is that the return to children of their inherent right to normal physical, mental, and moral development is taken as if it were a concession—almost as if it were an act of charity. The fact that the tears and tender sinews of children in their early teens have gone into the warp and woof of cotton textiles goes apparently unnoticed. No public confession that children have been cheated of their birthright has so far been made. The gesture is a result of the new economy, not the recognition of a right. It means not so much that children will not be forced to labor as that adults will be permitted to return to work at a living wage.

Child labor is defined by the National Child Labor Committee as "the work of children under conditions that interfere with their physical development, education and opportunities for recreation. It is the employment of children at unfit ages, for unreasonable hours, under unhealthful or hazardous conditions, or while school is in session."

Courtesy of the National Child Labor Committee, New York

SOON TO BE NO MORE

A fourteen-year-old spool tender in a cotton factory

Some Improvement

Many of the hazards have been removed and sanitary conditions have been improved. "Children of eleven and twelve and thirteen no longer, as thousands did only twenty years ago, toil in the lint-laden air of the cotton-mills ten hours a day or through the long hours of the night," says the abstract of a report on child labor submitted to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. "But thousands of children only slightly older do this and many another taxing and disagreeable task, as well as many a task that may not be taxing or disagreeable or dangerous, but that makes it impossible for them to do any of the things that are believed to be essential if they are to come to maturity with health and vigor unimpaired."

Yet, even with the major risks removed, the awkardness and irresponsibility of youth and the unaccustomed strain of being transferred from an easy five-hour school day to confining work for eight hours a day or longer in a factory tend to subject the worker in his teens to a greater accident hazard than exists for the mature workers. The long roll of accidents and deaths among juvenile wage-earners is grim testimony to the fact. Reports from sixteen States which keep such statistics indicate that in these States between 20,000 and 25,000 young persons under eighteen years and approximately 3,000 under sixteen are injured annually, and 1,100 under eighteen are killed or permanently disabled. Add to this the mental and emotional havoc which often follows as maturity comes on and the unfortunate victim of an industrial accident finds himself bound down by a broken body.

In many cases, as reported by the late Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Dr. Donald B. Armstrong of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the body does not attain to full growth and strength until the age of twenty-one or over, and there remain for the child worker the dangers of stunted growth, weakened heart, curvature of the spine and a tendency to tuberculosis. As to the opportunities for recreation and education to which all children should be heir, one has only to consider the effect of an eight-hour work-day on a child of, say, fourteen.

The action of the cotton-textile manufacturers will be subject to the two-year tenure of the code, but it is regarded as the end of child labor in American cotton-mills and as a long step toward the elimination of child labor in all major industries.

Child Labor Statistics

According to the 1930 census, 20,625 children between the ages of ten and fifteen were working in the textile industry. Juveniles of sixteen and seventeen working in textiles numbered 82,617. In cotton-mills alone there were more than 10,000 children between ten and fifteen, and more than 30,000 of sixteen and seventeen.

The number of child workers ten to fifteen years inclusive in industry as a whole was shown to be 667,118, or one in every twenty-one of these ages in the United States. Agriculture had 70.4 per cent. of them, and 29.6 per cent. were employed in other industries. The number of workers sixteen and seventeen years old was 1,478,841, or one in every three of the boys and girls of those ages in the United States, 34.2 per cent. being in agriculture and 65.8 per cent. in other occupations.

After two Federal laws governing child labor had been declared unconstitutional, the Sixty-eighth Congress in 1924 passed a joint resolution giving to Congress power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. Up to this year only six States had ratified the Amendment—Arkansas. Arizona, California, Montana, Wisconsin and Colorado. Since then it has been ratified by eight more—Washington, Oregon, North Dakota, Ohio, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Illinois. Twenty-two more States must ratify it before the Amendment becomes part of the Constitution, but no time limit is set upon ratification.

To children the action of the cotton-textile industry is a new Bill of Rights. To those who have crusaded for child protection it is a sign that economic necessity, if not moral compunction, may supplant the Constitution in effecting a long-needed reform.

ARTHUR R. W. MACKRETH.

Clerical Pensions Maintained

THE Church Pension Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which William Fellowes Morgan is president, paid annual pensions aggregating $1,022,705.27 in 1932 to 1,662 clergymen or their beneficiaries. The total, 5 per cent. larger than that of 1931, for the first time passed the $1,000,000 mark despite the depression.

Before the fund was set up clerical pensions in the Episcopal Church were dependent upon uncertain charity donations. In 1917 a stable pension organization was established, and the entire church assumed responsibility for its support. A large initial sum was collected and subsequently increased by regular assessments upon the parishes and by prudent investments.

The assets of the fund at the end of 1932 amounted to $29,090,064.72. The record of parish assessments shows that $15,019,061 has been paid in fifteen years, while the unpaid assessments total less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the amount due.

The fund has two wholly-owned subsidiaries—the Church Life Insurance Corporation and the Church Hymnal Corporation.

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German Protestant Churches Subordinated to the State

BY appointing himself spokesman of heaven and keeper of the public conscience in matters of religious faith, Chancellor Hitler has challenged a power the stronger because it does not depend on physical force. No soldiers surround the sanctuary; its only protection is the Cross. But Hitler may find that a company of martyrs is mightier than an army with banners.

The German kaleidoscope reveals him as overriding the personal appeal of President Hindenburg to restore peace in the Evangelical Church, as barring all persons not of "Aryan" descent from holding office in the Reich, States or municipalities, and as dissolving all Catholic organizations save those of a purely ecclesiastical nature.

From his rustic retreat in Neudeck, President Hindenburg wrote to the Chancellor, asking him to still the conflict in the Evangelical churches in Prussia brought on by the "German Christians," the Nazi group. Hitler modified an order requiring all Protestant pastors on a recent Sunday to display the Nazi banners from their church spires as a token of rejoicing, a violation of which he had previously threatened would result in severe disciplinary action. The church authorities had appointed the day as one of penitence and supplication, rather than of national rejoicing over the Nazi triumph. "As Christians," said Dr. von Bodelschwingh, who had been elected Reichsbishop by the united Evangelical groups, "we owe the State service and obedience. But we must not sacrifice the truth and freedom of the word of God nor our conscience."

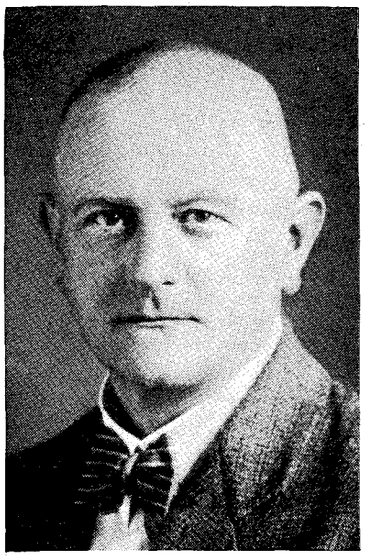
Nevertheless, Dr. Bodelschwingh was forced out of the Reichsbishopric, and is supplanted by Dr. Ludwig Mueller, loud-spoken Nazi and Hitler's confidant in religious matters. The rumor, spread by Dr. Mueller, that Hitler was considering going over to the nationalized Protestant church was promptly squelched, but it is said that he has shown only a wavering faith as a Catholic.

Hitler's Primacy

At the Nazi service in the Berlin Cathedral Dr. Mueller declared that every one felt that "the mighty events of our day are not merely the work of men but rather the will of God," and proclaimed that Adolf Hitler "has been sent by God to save the fatherland." At the same time Dr. Joachim Hoessenfelder, founder of the "German Christians," presided at a service in the fashionable Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, where he announced that "until the great hour when the Evangelical Church of the Reich receives its new constitution, all acts against the well-meant intentions of the State remain acts of disobedience, from whatever source they may come."

Thus, it seems, does Hitler assume spiritual primacy over the German people to enforce his nationalistic program.

The regimentation of the churches is done under the plea that they had failed to halt the godless movement which was sweeping through Germany and had failed to keep step with Nazi reform. Under the direction of Chancellor Hitler the Nazis are to settle all the affairs of the Protestant churches. "For if any one has the right to appeal to a divine mandate," said Bernhard Rust, Prussian Minister of Education and Culture, "it is the man who started with seven workers to rebuild the nation."



European

NAZI CHURCH HEAD

Dr. Ludwig Mueller, whom Hitler has placed in control of German Protestant churches

The Nazis have also suppressed the German branch of the International Bible Students' Society as a "subversive organization," outlawed the Boy Scouts, and, to make their program the more effective, given a Nazi cast to the Lord's Prayer.

A bolder step is Hitler's outlawing of the Christian (Catholic) Labor unions, his breaking up of the Catholic Young Workingmen's Congress at Munich, his suppression of the Catholic Bavarian People's party and his confiscation of Catholic societies' property in numerous towns in Bavaria.

For whereas the German Protestant groups have no world organization behind them, the Catholics are supported by the spiritual might of the Vatican, whose domain knows no boundaries and whose occupant knows no earthly superior.

These invasions of the freedom of conscience are announced as part of a domestic policy necessary for the restoration of Germany. But, in suppressing the rights of conscience, Hitler has trespassed on territory on which others as mighty as he have fallen, and he has alienated most of the sympathy the world would have had for the political and economic resurgence of a people who had collapsed under the blunders and mistakes of their rulers.

The issue, then, is broader than the Reich. Jews, Protestants and Catholics the world over have seen another scrap of paper torn up in Hitler's repudiation of his pledge on taking office that the Nazi régime would respect the freedom and legal rights of German churches.

"I always have been willing and ready to appeal to the people of my nation. If I should call for a national plebiscite to-day, everybody knows I would win 75 to 80 per cent. of the entire vote cast," said the Chancellor in a copyrighted interview with Karl A. Bickel, president of the United Press Association. But the same press association and others and independent correspondents have recorded, in effect, that Hitler's popularity increases in direct proportion to the number of arrests of his opponents. Those who don't vote for Hitler don't vote. Now, it seems, Hitler would shut the gates of heaven to German Christians who fail to recite the Nazi prayer and send by another route those not born of Teuton blood.

Manifesto to Protestants

In a manifesto to Protestants, the German Christians, the Nazi groups, said: "Our true leader, Chancellor Hitler, has expelled your seducers. He, a most devout Christian at heart, would have you find your way back to the Church and to cooperation with it. But this church must not remain a church of paragraphs; it must not be a church of the clergy, but must become a true people's church. Fight with us and against church reaction for German Christianity."

As if to put this into effect, Dr. Mueller surprized his congregation by reciting the Lord's Prayer and the benediction in modern, every-day language for the first time in history, in a service in the Schloss-Kirche, Koenigsburg, the ancient East Prussian church in which Frederick I of Prussia was crowned in 1701 and William I in 1861. The deviation was from the form inaugurated by Martin Luther. The hymns were sung to the martial blaring of bugles and trumpets of storm troop brass bands.

Many Catholic church authorities have been outspoken in their hostility to the Hitler program. Perhaps the most authoritative definition of the Catholic Church's attitude is found in the following paragraph in the *Osservatore Romano* in support of a statement in 1930 by the church authorities at Mainz that no registered Hitlerite could be admitted to the sacraments:

"The symbol of German National Socialism, the swastika, is a pagan symbol which stands in sharpest opposition to Christianity. Paragraph 24 of the National Socialist program is pagan in its presumption and consequences. It leads, logically, through the destruction of the Christian world order and its substitution through a racial world order to the ancient pagan cult of Wotan. Membership in the National Socialist party is incompatible with the Catholic conscience." (Text from *The Ecclesiastical Review*, April, 1933.)

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The Lindberghs' Generous Boon to Childhood

SOMEWHERE furtive readers of the press who stifled the last spark of conscience to raven a cot and bring unutterable anguish to two parents will learn that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh are turning their house of sorrow into a happy home for children.

Sourland Mountain in the Jersey hills, where the first-born of the Lone Eagle and his young wife passed a brief infancy before he was kidnaped and slain on the night of March 1, 1932, will awaken again to the sound of childish revel. And perhaps those who hardened their hearts against a baby's feeble cry may soften to at least a momentary admiration for those who have turned their tragic loss into a priceless boon for others.

The Lindbergh home, to become a haven for children

The announcement that the spacious white-stone home near Hopewell is to be converted into such a use is made with the Lindberghs' characteristic modesty. It is received with spontaneous acclaim by the press.

The home, to be known as High Fields, will, it is announced, be operated by a non-profit corporation. Trustees will include Colonel Lindbergh, Mrs. Lindbergh, Col. Henry Breckenridge, attorney for Colonel Lindbergh; Dr. Abraham Flexner, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, and Owen Lovejoy, executive secretary of the Children's Aid Society. According to the papers of incorporation, filed with the clerk of Hudson County in Jersey City, the purpose of the home is to "provide for the welfare of children, including their education, training, hospitalization, or any other allied purposes, without discrimination in regard to race or creed." James N. Phelan, of Weehawken, New Jersey, is listed as statutory agent.

The property, consisting of 300 acres and a house built according to plans prepared by Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, is said to have cost the young aviator $50,000.

In thus turning the home they built with such anticipation and care into a memorial for their first-born, Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh also save it from becoming vulgarly exploited by others. It is said that repeated efforts to get possession of the estate have been made by persons who wished to exploit the kidnaping by turning the home into a roadhouse.

The trustees of the project represent a wide range of abilities. Colonel Breckenridge has been Colonel Lindbergh's closest adviser most of the time since he made his historic flight to France. Dr. Flexner is a world authority on education. He was formerly director of studies and medical education of the General Education Board, and is noted as a keen critic of modern trends in education.

Mr. Lovejoy, as guiding spirit of the Children's Aid Society, has been particularly active in providing for the homeless boys of depression days.

"What more noble use could the two make of the home which tragedy had wrenched from their personal enjoyment than to dedicate it to the welfare of children unfortunately situated with respect to their physical needs!" exclaims the Charleston *Mail*. "And what could be a more fitting memorial to their first-born than to make such use of this home? The unselfishness of the action and the high motives that inspired it will be applauded by the country as typical of this young couple who hold the love of the entire nation."

The Lindbergh philanthropy is not a subject that lends itself readily to words, remarks the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*. "It is rather an act that calls for reverent regard for the bigness of mind and charity that can exclude bitterness from sorrow and maintain faith in humanity. Hopewell may remain the scene, but not the home of tragedy; it will become instead a home of noble service."

"Hopewell," says the Minneapolis *Journal*, "may appropriately become a symbol, the house that bears the name a shrine of parental love, for heartful folk to whose sympathetic, respectful regard Charles and Anne Lindbergh might justly claim title, if it were in their natures to assert such a claim."

Experts Are Trying to Fix Blame for Crime in Youth

IN the daily line-up at Police Headquarters in New York "we see a parade of youths ranging in ages from seventeen to twenty-one, versatile in crime, who cold-bloodedly and calmly recite voluntarily in the presence of spectators and press the most intimate details of the planning and execution of ruthless crimes."

The statement came over the air from Police Commissioner James S. Bolan, who has had a police career of nearly twoscore years.

Arrests for crimes in general committed by youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty years, he said, were higher in 1932 than in 1931. The peak of crime ages seems to lie between twenty-six and thirty years of age.

What Commissioner Bolan said is becoming an old story. It lends emphasis to the study of juvenile crime being made by psychologists, neurologists, psychiatrists, dentists, orthopedists and other professional specialists at the New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick. They seek, we learn, to give definition to the enduring beliefs that environment, physical condition, heredity and education have some part in the making of an honest citizen, that lack of one or good portions of one or all of these may send youths in the wrong direction.

After a year of study, these experts are not convinced that "ill health or physical deformity are primarily responsible for youthful criminals. Neither is the school's staff of social workers positive that crime is the result of environment."

In the school at present are 232 inmates, most of them from the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. No iron bars or stone walls surround the twenty-six buildings of the $2,250,000 institution. There, comments the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, medical scientists have an "unsurpassed opportunity to turn the light of science on the question of criminal conduct of the young; they have the place and the authority to deal with the problem freely, and to seek helpful information."

For Religious Cooperation

DR. ROBERT A. ASHWORTH, editor of *The Baptist* before it became merged with *The Christian Century* (Chicago), has been appointed educational secretary of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, with headquarters in New York City.

The conference is an organization of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders working to bring about "mutual understanding and cooperation" among the three faiths. The cochairmen are Newton D. Baker, representing the Protestants; Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University, representing the Catholics, and Roger W. Straus, representing the Jews.

Dr. Ashworth will be associated with the Rev. Everett R. Clinchy, executive director of the conference.

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H. G. Wells Raises a Storm in the P. E. N. Congress

Evidences of Intellectual Nationalism Disturb the Literary Leaders of Forty Nations as They Study the Trend of the World's Political Thought

H. G. WELLS proved a belligerent president of the P.E.N. (poets, editors and novelists) Congress which recently held a three days' session at Ragusa (Dubrovnik), Jugo-Slavia.

Hitherto these gatherings have been pleasantly social affairs, but Mr. Wells, being world-minded, invited the literary men and women of forty nations gathered there to consider with all care in what directions the political thought of the world is tending, and what should be their attitude toward these tendencies.

H. G. Wells

Jules Romains was there from France, Wells from England, Ernest Toller from Germany, Edwin Muir from Scotland, Felix Saltin from Austria. The only American representative was Henry Seidel Canby, editor of *The Saturday Review of Literature* (New York), who reports in his paper a resolution introduced by him that "kept the Conference from being one more disaster on the rocks of chauvinism." He writes:

"The sole issue before the Conference, indeed, was the question of chauvinism vs. internationalism in literature, forced upon the Congress by events and by the delegation from the Berlin P.E.N. Club.

"This delegation had been 'harmonized' by order of Hitler. Members of the German P.E.N., whose races or opinion did not conform to the Nazi principles, had been ordered dropped. With one exception, Herr Elster, the secretary, no one of the Germans present had ever appeared at a P.E.N. Club Congress and the really distinguished members of that organization—Heinrich and Thomas Mann, Feuchtwanger, Remarque, Zweig, Hauptmann—were silent or absent.

"The question which immediately confronted the Congress was this—could one of the centers of an organization formed to promote international amity and to uphold the principle that art knows no boundary-lines or racial prejudices, expel its members for being Jews or liberals, and allow without protest the burning of all 'non-Aryan' books and the exile or disciplining of writers whose art was not propaganda for the State?"

Wells as an Able Manager

There was fuel a plenty among the delegates for a lively blaze of opposition, but, says Mr. Canby, "Wells, from long experience with Fabian tactics, was an able manager":

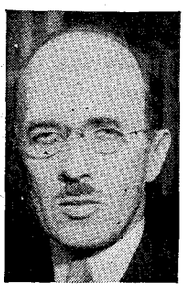
"The French, the Poles, and the Belgians, altho they had no plan ready, had come prepared to force an accounting from the Germans. The Austrians, the Dutch, and the Swiss were desirous of keeping the Congress out of politics, which meant letting the Germans escape with generalities.

"The Germans had been ordered (and were, according to credible report, reordered hourly by telephone from Berlin) to accept without protest a general resolution, but allow no discussion which would give the opponents of German handling of German writers in the past few months a chance to get on the record."

The American resolution was a mandate upon the Executive Committee to expel all member centers which do not conform to the principles of the Club. The French-Polish-Belgian bloc was determined that another resolution of direct protest against the German Inquisition should be debated at the same time.

Mr. Wells asked the members of the French and German delegations with their allies to meet during the lunch hour to attempt some mitigation of the harsher phrases in this resolution. In a report he rendered to the Manchester *Guardian*, he writes:

"This they did. Unfortunately, the French and associated delegations seem to have agreed, as the price of German acquiescence, that Mr. Toller, the great dramatic author, should not speak, and that there should be no discussion of their emasculated amendment. Obviously it was impossible from every point of view that the president should sanction this bargain. He insisted that the spirit of free expression was essential to the P.E.N. Club, and after the revised motion had been moved he declared it open to discussion in spite of loud cries from the French delegation."



Keystone
Dr. Henry S. Canby

Mr. Herman Ould (English) asked the German delegation, "in view of the admirable liberality of their attitude, what they proposed to do on their return to Germany in the matter of the officially indorsed book-burning and what they proposed to do for the reinstatement of creative workers expelled from Germany and the German organization":

"The president pointed out to the German delegation that a satisfactory reply to these questions would bring the Conference to a happy conclusion. He could not imagine by what right the various delegations who had been in conference outside the general gathering imagined they could suppress a writer of the quality and world-wide reputation of Mr. Toller, and he then called upon Mr. Toller to speak. The official German delegation then walked out, so evading any reply to Mr. Ould's question. Thereupon Mr. Toller spoke, and the second resolution (as amended) was put and carried."

There is an amusing addendum to these accounts in the report in the Manchester *Guardian* of addresses made at a P.E.N. dinner in London after the Conference

Thomas Mann

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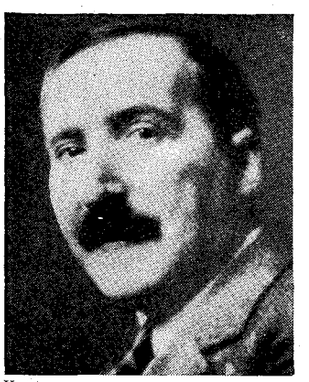
Erich Remarque

Lion Feuchtwanger



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Stefan Zweig

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adjourned. It represents the conferences as a confusion of tongues:

"Mr. Herman Ould, the secretary, gave his official version of the Conference leading up to and including the withdrawal of the German delegates. As soon as he had sat down, Mr. Vidakovic, the Jugo-Slav translator of Galsworthy, rose and began to describe smilingly what he said was 'an entirely different impression of what happened.'

Ernest Toller

"The French delegation, he said, had come with a definite order to ask for the expulsion of the German P.E.N. Club from the organization. The Germans, however, thought up till the last minute that Mr. Wells was on their side, and cheered his speech at the end of every phrase. The French, furious at Mr. Wells for refusing to hear their resolution in the form of a resolution, thereupon joined hands with the Germans.

"It was left to Dr. Seidel Canby, the editor of *The American Saturday Review*, to give a fresh complexion to the argument by saying that the whole affair was merely a 'linguistic misunderstanding' and that the methods adopted at the Conference were 'too parliamentary, too English' to be understood by the non-English-speaking delegates. Dr. Canby, who was happily described by Mr. Robert Lynd, the chairman, as 'having increased our debt to the United States in an extraordinarily agreeable manner,' disclosed the fact that he had been instructed by the United States P.E.N. Club to withdraw from the organization if his 'anti-chauvinistic' resolution condemning 'intellectual nationalism' were not adopted."

Wisdom of Youth

A MANHASSET, Long Island, high-school boy in his valedictory address at graduation, "gave parents and other adoring adults something to ponder over," says the New York *Herald Tribune*:

"The young valedictorian fashioned his theme around the need of adult education in the future, and called a spade a spade. The majority of present-day voters, he said, have the average intelligence of high-school freshmen, and high-school freshmen, he contended, are somewhat afflicted with immature mentality.

"With senseless taxation and maladministration rife not only here but in many other counties in this neck of the woods; and with public officials at the helm to be counted by squads, companies and regiments the country over, who are about one-fourth as bright as the young valedictorian, we beg to agree with him on adult education.

"We might go farther and say that citizens imbued with the intelligence to make a good showing in civic responsibility, but who shirk their duty at the polls at this time are perhaps not quite so bright as those of 'freshmen mentality,' blindly handing over public power to unscrupulous demagogs equipped mentally to use it to mulct the taxpayer. We believe that adults attending thousands of high-school commencement exercises in this broad land about now would profit from the same type of valedictory address, for wisdom often emerges from the mouths of high-school valedictorians."

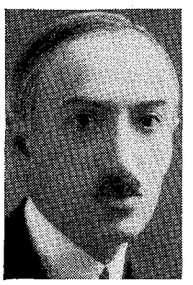
André Maurois Looks at Roosevelt's America

ANDRE MAUROIS, the famous French writer, has come to look us over. He says he will put in two intensive months of investigation ranging from the "brain trust" to the bread lines. Having just polished off King Edward VII in his latest book, he is curious about Roosevelt's America. He is curious about farming and the industrial situation, and is debating between Detroit and Kansas City or Rochester and Minneapolis as his stamping grounds. He is not going to lecture or meet people that go to lectures, experts, economic or otherwise. Tho he is anxious to see "the people who inspire all this change"—"Tugwell, Moley, all of them in Washington," he will tell it all to Europe which is waiting expectantly for the truth.

M. Maurois has written books about Englishmen in a style both whimsical and skeptical.

In America he is an established favorite with women's clubs.

"He is always elegant, he is always well-bred. He has a facility for the well-polished phrase," says H. J. Laski in *The Daily Herald* (London). "He is as finely sophisticated as a cocktail that has been mixed by the master of a West End bar. He always tickles the palate without stirring the mind." He gave us a life of Shelley written "with an effortless brilliance that swept two continents." This was followed by "Disraeli"—"a brilliant piece of elegant trifling." Then in "'Lord Byron' everything was there except the man who swept the imagination of Europe." Mr. Laski's comments carry qualification: "You feel that M. Maurois has always mingled with the right people and heard the right things said. He can report them and comment upon them with just that tinge of subacidity that persuades his audience that he is being profound where in fact he is just being clever."



André Maurois

Dr. Farrand in giving him the degree of Doctor of Letters from Princeton, said:

"His exposition here of the spirit and problems of France has been matched since his return to his native land by his interpretation to France of America."

"Swell for the Theater"

ONLY four original-run shows and two revivals held the boards of the New York theaters the first week of July.

"A new low for the modern era in New York," says Jack Beall in *The Herald Tribune*.

But "the whole thing is going to be swell for the theater," chimes Gene Buck, president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, in conversation with Mr. Beall. He even sees one thing better:

"The only thing that could be better for it is for Al Williams or some other aviator to fly over the Times Square district and drop bombs on just about one-half of the theatrical real estate there. That is the crux of the problem. We have nearly ninety legitimate playhouses, and it is impossible to think of more than forty of them keeping going, because there are only brains enough in the country to keep that many lit up with drawing attractions. After all, there are just so many playwrights and people who know how to put on a show. The playwright is the apex of the producing triangle. No play rises above the level of its playwright.

"When all the people who don't belong in the theater are driven out by the hard times, the only ones left will be the ones who have some other interest than just the dollar interest. You couldn't run them out with a couple of dozen panics. They are natural-born showmen and people who have a love for the theater itself. And these men are going to stay and make a new theater for us."

This situation is going to act as an emetic, Mr. Buck says, and the victims of the emetic are thus set forth:

"It is going to get rid of a lot of people and practises in show business that don't belong there. It is going to rid us of some of the racketeers who have recently infested the theater, not knowing what else to do with their easy dough. After repeal they won't have so much dough to not know what to do with, in the first place. In the second place, this season is the old convincer that they can't make money in a game they know nothing about and only got interested in from the standpoint of the 'dames' and playing with the Broadway crowd.

"Then, the boys who charged $5.50 a ticket in the good old days are going to find it isn't worth their while to stay in business at what most people regard as a sensible top nowadays. And the speculators are finding it harder every day to make a living."

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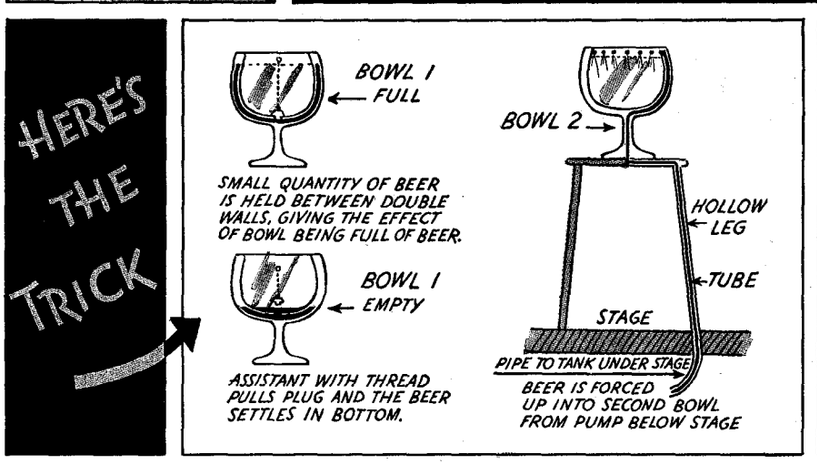
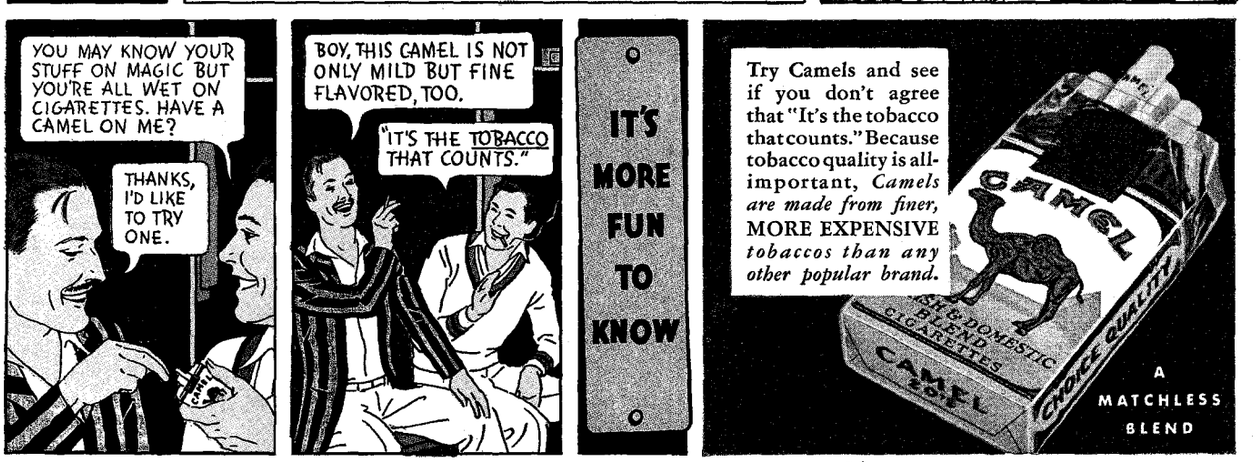
IT'S FUN TO BE FOOLED.

Magical Beer Bowl

Copyright, 1933, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

I SAW A MAGICIAN DO A TRICK WITH TWO BOWLS OF BEER LAST NIGHT THAT WAS A FOOLER, ALL RIGHT.
HERE I PLACE A LARGE BOWL FULL OF BEER.
PRESTO CHANGO!
FROM HERE
TO HERE
WISH I KNEW HOW HE DID IT.
THAT TRICK IS A WELL-KNOWN MAGIC ILLUSION.
AT THE SHOW LAST NIGHT


HERE'S THE TRICK
BOWL 1 FULL
SMALL QUANTITY OF BEER IS HELD BETWEEN DOUBLE WALLS, GIVING THE EFFECT OF BOWL BEING FULL OF BEER.
BOWL 1 EMPTY
ASSISTANT WITH THREAD PULLS PLUG AND THE BEER SETTLES IN BOTTOM.
BOWL 2
HOLLOW LEG
TUBE
STAGE
PIPE TO TANK UNDER STAGE
BEER IS FORCED UP INTO SECOND BOWL FROM PUMP BELOW STAGE


YOU MAY KNOW YOUR STUFF ON MAGIC BUT YOU'RE ALL WET ON CIGARETTES. HAVE A CAMEL ON ME?
THANKS, I'D LIKE TO TRY ONE.
BOY, THIS CAMEL IS NOT ONLY MILD BUT FINE FLAVORED, TOO.
"IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS."
IT'S MORE FUN TO KNOW
Try Camels and see if you don't agree that "It's the tobacco that counts." Because tobacco quality is all-important, *Camels are made from finer,* MORE EXPENSIVE *tobaccos than any other popular brand.*
CAMEL
CHOICE QUALITY
A MATCHLESS BLEND

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R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY,
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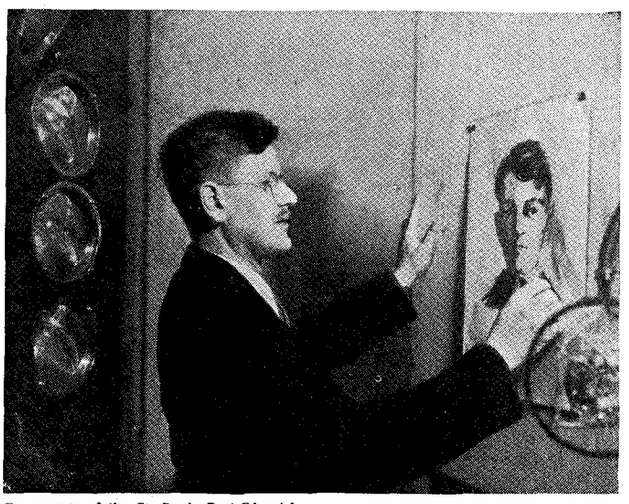
Experiments Presage Teaching by Television

TELEVISION appears to be definitely on the road now to become an educational instrument of practical value.

The new television station at the University of Iowa is the first sight-sound broadcasting station for educational purposes in the entire country.

The electrical engineering department has been conducting a series of teaching experiments whose results indicate that in a short time students, who can not go to schools or colleges for their instruction, can get it in their own homes. Says a writer in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

"The children will not only be able to hear the teacher's voice. They will be able to see her chalking figures or writing on the blackboard. And they will even hear the squeak of the chalk. Prof. E. B. Kurtz, who supervises the work of the station, declares that television's place in the modern educational system is already assured.



By courtesy of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

TEACHING SKETCHING BY TELEVISION

Note the sound microphone in the right corner, and the photo-electric cells behind this University of Iowa art instructor

"Experimental broadcasts have been made in language courses, music, art, journalism, science, rug-making, basket-weaving, shorthand and mechanical drawing. And besides these, there have been lectures in astronomy, architecture, physics and agriculture, all intended, of course, for adult students. There is a plan on foot whereby the university will rent ten or more receiving sets to individuals or groups. Sketching was one of the first advanced courses to be tried successfully. The observer watches the picture grow line by line, the instructor explaining meanwhile just how this line or that should be drawn. He turns toward the camera and his face is seen beside the picture face he has just drawn.

"Shorthand seems well adapted to television teaching. Basket-weaving, rug-making, commercial art and mechanical drawing also have been found to lend themselves well to television methods, as do courses which involve much use of statistical charts and graphs. By radio alone a teacher would have to use 10,000 words to describe data and relationships that, registered in black and white for the eye to scan, can be grasped in a few seconds.

"Eighty-three per cent. of learning, the visual educators say, comes through the eye. Instruction by television will therefore combine sight and sound methods."

Is Medicine Too Scientific?

THE modern medical man is not enough of a "medicine man."

He is not venerated as he used to be when he had not a tithe of his present ability.

He is just a scientist now—to be regarded like an engineer or a physicist. This is the view of Dr Howard W. Haggard, associate professor of physiology at Yale. He says, in an address before the New York State Medical Society, as quoted in an official press bulletin:

"The average level of medical practise never gets far from the level of its public. We talk of the public's regard of medicine, but in doing so we forget that the physician himself in any period is a product, is a part, of that same public. The state of the public reflects in turn precisely the regard in which the physician himself holds his own calling.

"Medicine has been held in highest veneration when it has had little or nothing of actual physical benefits to offer to the people. And to-day when it is not only offering, but is giving a vast amount, when it has become a very mainstay of modern civilization, it is received in some quarters if not with hostility at least with great indifference.

"The regard in which medicine is held is an emotional state. Religion and art appeal to the emotions, trade and science do not. Modern scientific medicine appeals to reason; the public, while admitting that medicine should be furthered, remain aloof in the matter, for our medical emotions are not yet dictated by reason.

"Quackery, or charlatanism, or cultism, is always medicine out of date. All the cultism of to-day is the discarded medical practise of the past, and most of it is so far in the past that it goes into the primitive or savage state.

"Charlatanism is as atavistic as war—its existence proclaims the fact that civilization is only a veneer. The charlatan does no actual physical good to his patients, yet many people hold him in veneration, the veneration of personal prestige. Those who submit to his administrations have a stronger emotional feeling for him than for the scientific, but frankly less artful physician."

If it be true, and it is, says Dr. Haggard, that medicine is leading the people to healthier and longer and better life, then why do not the public rejoice and pay tribute? He gives two reasons. First, the public by and large do not know the facts—the history in the matter. Second, the public do not feel the thrill of emotion that is necessary to bring into being a united and determined movement. He goes on:

"The public obtain their knowledge of history in our schools and from general reading. Few of the men that write general histories have more than an inkling of the vastly important part that medicine has played in shaping civilization.

"There is a whole history just in the statement of average lengths of life through the centuries—400 years ago the average length of life was about 8 years; 200 years ago it was 18 years; to-day it is 58 years. Behind those figures there is a story of suffering, sorrow, frustration, pathos that pales to insignificance all tales of war and politics, intrigue, and trade that fill the pages of our histories.

"The average man is oblivious of the fact that pestilential diseases were once rampant, that suffering was vastly greater than to-day, and life infinitely shorter. He is concerned solely with the earnest desires for the elimination of the aches and pains and diseases which still afflict mankind. His attention is fixed not upon the triumphs of medicine, but instead upon its limitations.

"In the first flush of the triumphs of the application of science to medicine, it appeared that all the problems of medicine were to be answered, and that medicine at last was destined to become as exact and impersonal as engineering. Our medical education built its structure on the laboratory as a foundation. Premedical education changed. For our medical schools we selected men who excelled in the laboratory sciences. We did not select men to go into medicine because of a driving desire to help mankind, socially minded men. In the medical schools the students were trained too often by great scientists and not by great practitioners. Consequently, we have developed many bedside pathologists, interested in diagnosis for the sake of diagnosis, but whose only contact with the patient is through the fact of rubber tubing on the end of a stethoscope.

"An artist is appreciated by the public; he is revered; the scientist is not. The chemist, the physicist, and the engineer, for all of the great good they have done, are doing, to our civilization, are not revered; they do not have the prestige which is so essential in medicine. The physician in becoming a scientist loses his prestige even tho he does more for the actual benefit of his patients than would a man less scientific.

"One can paraphrase the remark of the Frenchman who stood at Balaclava during the Crimean War and saw the heroic charge of the Light Brigade: He said, 'This is glorious, but it is not war.' Similarly science is glorious, but it is not medicine."

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BE "Mouth-Happy"

THE OFFICE? Who cares! Shopping to do? Who cares! Just lazing around on a stolen afternoon . . . and smoking Spuds. Spud's gentle menthol-coolness does to fragrant tobacco what a bit of a breeze does to the midsummer sun.

SMOKE SPUDS

MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES

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Resilvering an Observatory Telescope Mirror

THE silver-coated concave mirror of a reflecting telescope must be resilvered frequently.

The silver quickly deteriorates and peels off.

This is not difficult with a small mirror, but in the case of the huge mirror at Mt. Wilson Observatory, California, over eight feet across, it requires time and care.

The process is thus described in a leaflet of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific (San Francisco) by Ferdinand Ellerman, of the Observatory:

"The silver of an astronomical mirror is always on the outer or front surface and not on the back as in a household looking-glass. The light used by the observer is reflected from the silver itself, and does not pass through the glass of the mirror. Since the silver coat can not be protected but must be exposed to the air, it deteriorates in a comparatively short time, and thus reduces the efficiency of the telescope. Impurities in the air cause the silver to tarnish, and moisture loosens small flakes of the metal from the glass. A few months after silvering, the surface shows a brownish hue and, when examined by placing a bright light behind, it is seen to be punctured by a multitude of small holes where particles of silver have become displaced.

"In order to keep the large Mt. Wilson mirrors at maximum efficiency, they are burnished with pads of cotton and chamois-skin each month, and resilvered at least twice a year.

"The mirror in its cell is lowered from the telescope tube to the silvering room below by means of a fork at the end of a large, vertical, motor-driven screw.

"Particles of dirt and grease are carefully removed by cleaning with absorbent cotton. An iron band composed of four sections clamped around the glass forms a dish or basin ten inches deep for receiving the various cleaning and silvering solutions."

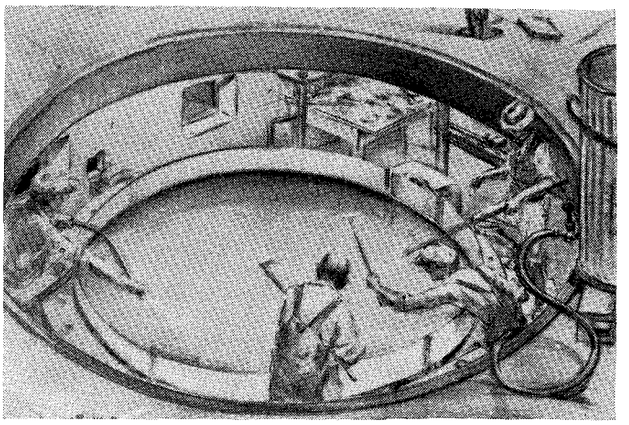
Now the old silver coat is completely dissolved off with strong nitric acid. Tap water is then flowed on and the glass scrubbed with cotton on the ends of sticks. After several rinsings a strong caustic potash solution is applied. When this has been well washed off the glass is ready to receive the silvering solution. We read further:

"Distilled water is poured in until the concavity in the glass is well covered. Then, two gallons of rock-candy solution are added, and the mirror is rocked until the solution is thoroughly mixed with the water.

"While these operations have been carried out eight gallons of silvering solution have been prepared in four jars. Two are poured into the reducing solution on the mirror, while it is being vigorously rocked. The liquid rapidly turns almost black, then more gradually becomes muddy in color, and presently the silver begins to adhere to the glass giving it a bright reflecting surface. Flocculent masses form in the solution at this stage and begin to settle on the silver. The mirror is now anchored in a horizontal position, and four men begin to scrub the mirror lightly with swabs of cotton to remove black specks and keep them floating in the solution.

"When the first solution has reacted for ten minutes, the contents of the second pair of jars are added, and the scrubbing is continued for about twenty minutes longer. At the end of this interval the liquid is poured off, and tap water is sprayed over the silver surface to remove sediment and fragments of cotton from the swabs. The remaining water is removed by mopping with chamois-skin and cotton. A strong blast of air from an electric fan also assists in drying the silver.

"Pads of cotton are used by half a dozen men to remove as much as possible of the whitish deposit or bloom from the surface of the silver. Then, a large polishing pad three feet in diameter is operated by a horizontal motor-driven arm. A pad covered with absorbent cotton is first used for about an hour. Then the polishing is continued for several hours with a chamois-skin pad charged with powdered jeweler's rouge."



By courtesy of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific

PREPARING MIRROR FOR RESILVERING

Men spraying and spreading the 100-inch mirror of the Mt. Wilson Observatory telescope

Earth Is a Blue Planet

IF we could see the earth from a distance out in the heavens, it would appear as a bluish planet.

So Prof. V. M. Slipher of Lowell Observatory, Arizona, declared in the George Darwin lecture before the Royal Astronomical Society in London.

Says D. H. N. Caley, Science Service correspondent, in a wire report (Washington):

The gold medal of this leading astronomical organization was presented to Professor Slipher in the presence of a distinguished scientific audience.

The blueness of the earth was determined by Professor Slipher from spectrograms made photographically of the earthshine on the moon. Light from the earth was reflected by the moon back to Professor Slipher's delicate instruments.

Pluto, the most recent of the planets to be discovered, which was found at Lowell Observatory, is a reddish planet, which is brighter to the eye than it is on a photographic plate.

Health and High Flights

GLORIOUS as it is to fly high and to ascend swiftly, does not the performance of such feats involve grave risk to the health of the pilot, if not to the passengers?

No, reply Doctors Garsaux and Strohl in the *Revue Aéronautique Internationale* (Paris), cited by Emile Sévérac in *Liberté* (Paris).

The doctors made many experiments to test the matter, both being experts in the therapy of aviation cases. M. Sévérac, himself a student of aviation, concludes:

"We still await the real era of navigation through the stratosphere.

"It is now clear that we shall have to wait much longer than we expected at first for the period to arrive when we shall navigate the stratosphere at our ease.

"It is not so much a question of the 'Ceiling' as of the apparatus whereby ascensional speeds may be attained properly. There are in existence even now many sorts of aerial contrivances which can rise thousands of feet into the air in less than thirty minutes.

"This is the consequence of the constant improvements in motors, the steady approach to perfection of compressors and of technical adjuncts to these (under various names) and of the increasing efficiency of pilots.

"But the pilot himself? In case of necessity, with a supply of oxygen duly calculated, a man could live for a long time in a rarefied air zone without subsequent ill effects. The difficulty is presented by the problem of ascent and descent."

Tests of the strictest sort, paralleling flights at high altitudes so far as rarefied air and air-pressures are concerned, were undertaken upon themselves by Doctors Garsaux and Strohl.

They made experiments upon animals likewise.

Here is what the doctors infer:

"At present the ascensional speeds of flying machines are not sufficient to cause either pilot or passenger any important complication.

"Certain difficulties have occurred.

"They were due to fatigue already present or to sinus trouble or ear defects existing beforehand"

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PRICES GO UP AGAIN ON SEPTEMBER 1ST

This advance notice is given so that you may take advantage of present low prices

YOU'VE known it—we've known it—that the time must come soon when advancing costs would force a real increase in to-day's ridiculously low prices.

Depression made low prices. But each cut in prices also helped to deepen and lengthen the depression.

Now—with returning better times, prices are starting upward. Quickening business activity has raised the cost of practically everything that goes to make a Kelvinator. Prices have increased from 22 to 102 per cent on many materials used by Kelvinator. And we are not sorry—since this is an unmistakable sign of a return to better times—for you—for us—for everybody.

On June 28th we announced a moderate increase in Kelvinator prices. Now we must make a further substantial advance—effective September 1st. On and after that date, the price of every Kelvinator model will be much higher—the smallest increase is $12.50 on the beautiful, full-sized, full-powered Kelvinator which sells to-day for $99.50.

No need to tell you what this means! That the time for you to buy your Kelvinator is *now!* Features will be the same; quality, the same high Kelvinator standard. The Kelvinator for which you would have to pay more on September 1st is the identical one you can buy, before then, at to-day's rock-bottom price.

More than a hundred thousand families have bought new Kelvinators during the past few months (more than in any similar period in our history). We know there are countless thousands more who are still *intending* to buy. To them we say: "Because we are grateful for your interest in Kelvinator, we offer you this advance notice. If you can possibly do so, *buy your Kelvinator right away and save the increase. Kelvinator prices go up again September 1st!*"

See your nearest Kelvinator dealer and learn how easily you can complete your purchase on the convenient ReDisCo Monthly Budget Plan.... KELVINATOR CORPORATION, *14279 Plymouth Road, Detroit, Michigan. Factories also in London, Ontario, and London, England.*

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ON AND AFTER SEPT. 1ST $112.00 AND UP INSTALLED PLUS FREIGHT

Should Unforeseen Conditions Arise, We Reserve the Right to Raise Prices Before September 1st Without Further Notice

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Carnera, a Colorful New Heavyweight Champion

Thousands in the Madison Square Garden Bowl Saw the Italian Giant Take the Measure of the Slighter Sharkey in a Spectacular "Battle of the Century"

(Written for The Literary Digest)

THEY have placed the heavyweight boxing crown on Mr. W. O. McGeehan's "Tall Tower of Gorgonzola." A few months ago boxing experts were making the best of a dull season by ridiculing the Italian giant who is now the world's champion, the first of his race to earn the title once held by the famous "John L.," the Corbetts, the Fitzsimmonses, the Johnsons, the Willards, the Dempseys, and the Tunneys.

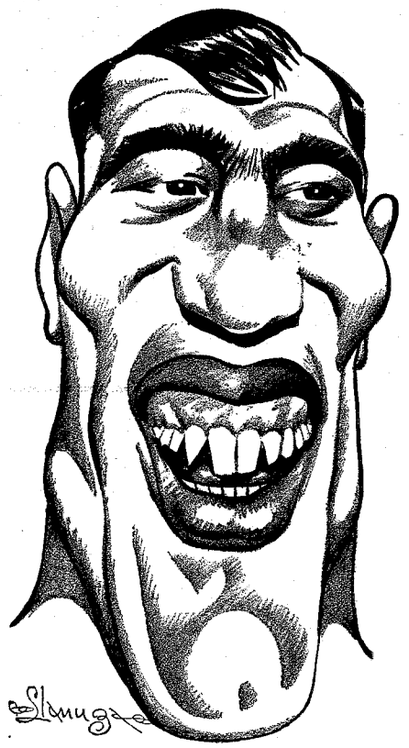
A year ago, Gene Sarazen, the American-born son of Italian parents, having already won the British open golf championship, captured the American title as well. Luigi Beccali, an Italian, won the 1,500 meter race at the last Olympic games. Italians were also winners of the fencing and gymnastic championships. Signor Mussolini's dictatorship may or may not have some small bearing on the truly wonderful improvement of Italian competitors in many branches of sports.

Perhaps Primo Carnera may be a worthy successor to the great heavyweights of other years. At least he is as colorful a figure as we have seen in the ring. More than a century ago William Hazlitt was telling with a wealth of detail what might have been described as "the battle of the century." Altho the champion and challenger fought for a purse of only a few pounds, the "customers," according to Mr. Hazlitt, came away well satisfied with the contest. Boxing ballyhoo was not necessary to arouse public interest at the beginning of the last century.

Why Thousands Watched

In the Madison Square Garden bowl the other night, batteries of spot-lights played on the squared-ring as an American of Lithuanian descent and an Italian faced each other for an athletic title that carries with it, even in years of economic depression, an infinitely larger income than that earned by a Babe Ruth, the leading jockey, the best paid football coach, or anything else connected with professional sport. For a single championship fight the Italian and his managers will receive more money than the salary of the President of the United States. Carnera's income from incidental activities will run into six figures. Thousands went to the bowl on a hot June night not to see boxing skill but because the fighters had color, a mysterious quality which fight promoters demand above all else. For every spectator at the fight thousands read the story of the battle in the newspapers. Why this wide-spread interest? Why do so many people who have never seen a prize-fight read every detail about the boxers, their physical qualifications, their training and ring methods?

Here is a contest in which two abnormally big and powerful men meet under the simplest of rules. Baseball, football, and hockey are difficult games for a novice to follow. Even the fine points of lawn-tennis are missed by the average spectator, but the statement that Carnera is 6 feet 6½ inches tall, weighs 260 pounds, has a chest measurement of 52 inches and wears a 19-inch collar makes a lasting impression. Skill and cleverness count heavily in the fights among the lighter members of the fraternity, but apparently most Americans prefer to see bruising contests, fights which offer the possibility of sudden annihilation. However proud we are of our culture, our position in world civilization, we seem to want a fight in which the sluggers trade punches toe to toe, absorb punishment with a smile, lunge, plunge, swing and hug.



THE NEW CHAMPION

Drawn for The Literary Digest by Pedro Llanuza, sport cartoonist for the New York World-Telegram

Sharkey Was Popular

The great match is the one in which a really big heavyweight is pitted against a smaller man who can hit. Sharkey, inches shorter, pounds lighter, but a giant at that, was the popular opponent for the Italian freak. Unpopular because of his mannerisms and habit of boastfulness, the Boston representative caught the fancy of the fans the other night. For the same reason that Bob Fitzsimmons was a popular favorite in that he was really only a welterweight who could hit harder than a mule can kick, Sharkey had an enthusiastic following for the first time in the fight in which he lost his title. He scored point after point on the slower moving Italian, and the crowd gave him generous encouragement. Champion—and underdog in weight and height—he was cheered by the spectators as he brought over his right fist to Carnera's jaw.

Suddenly the tide turned. The pushes rather than punches which Carnera had been making had been drawing small dividends from the outset. The smaller man had been fighting spectacularly, but he was being weakened. Cleverness is a poor defense against steady blows even if a ponderous, slow person delivers them. In the sixth round the crowd sensed the fact that a crisis was arriving. The champion hesitated, retreated, wobbled, and the knock-out blow reached him. "The King is dead; long live the King!" The new champion was hailed as only a fight crowd can throw over its idol and raise another in the space of three minutes. Not an Irishman, or a Welshman, or an American Negro, but an Italian had won the chief title in the most commercialized of all sports.

A. S. D.

"Every Known" Boat in Race

THE late 475-mile yacht race from New London to Chesapeake Bay was a sort of catchall. The keen eye of William H. Taylor of the New York *Herald Tribune* spotted "almost every known kind of boat from the ultra-modern *Betsy*, a racing sloop of the forty-square-meter class, an extreme type of hull and rig, to the *Highland Belle*, of Providence, an ancient and short-rigged sloop that in her pre-yachting days used to freight potatoes from Long Island to Providence. Heavy, short-ended cruising schooners and ketches mingled with long, lean ten-meter sloops and forty-footers.

"The work of twenty-two designers was represented among the forty-two boats. John Alden led the list, with ten of the fleet from his board, and there were seven Herreshoff boats."

Coast Wants Track Honors

LOS ANGELES, having lured the country's leading college crews to the Pacific coast for a regatta that may develop into a rival of the big show on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, is reaching out for track honors. The City of the Angels, having "tasted blood" at last year's Olympics, wants at least one of the three big meets—I.C.A.A.A.A., N.C.A.A., A.A.U.—in 1934. Bill Henry of the Los Angeles *Times*, who has been in the East and Mid-West covering sports events, writes to his audience at home that Southern Californians' hopes will not be disappointed, and adds that "there is a very decided sentiment in the East and the Middle West in favor of holding some of the big championships on the coast from time to time."

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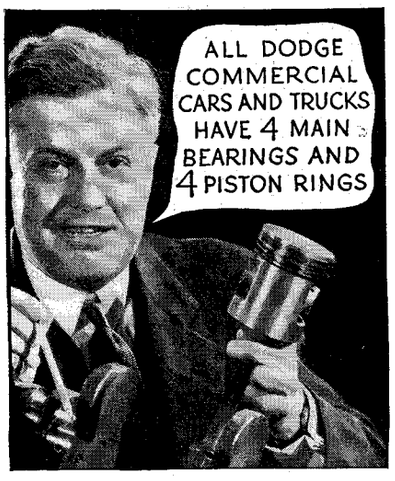
DODGE OFFERS PROOF THAT IT PAYS TO FORGET CLAIMS AND LOOK AT FACTS WHEN YOU BUY A LOW-PRICED TRUCK

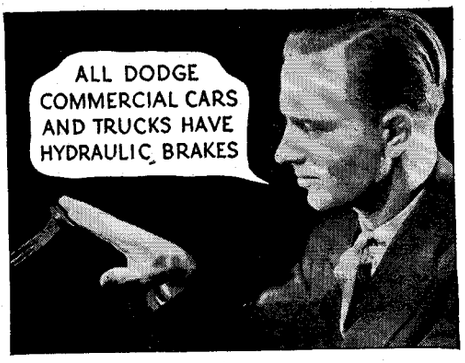
IT'S the easiest thing in the world to make claims about a low-priced truck. Now Dodge—one of America's pioneer manufacturers of fine trucks—invites you to forget claims and "sales talk" and to judge truck values for yourself on a basis of cold, hard facts. No matter how much or how little you may know about trucks—Dodge is confident that the new, low-priced, 6-cylinder models will *prove* their advantages to you . . . will *sell* themselves to you, strictly on their own merits. Then, when you know the *facts,* Dodge gladly leaves the decision up to your own intelligence.

NO VALVE GRINDING FOR 30,000 MILES AND MORE . . . Think of the time and money saved! And Valve Seat Inserts also save gas and improve performance because they make valves seat better. A simple invention, yet it gives Dodge a tremendous advantage.



LOWER UPKEEP COSTS and better performance are always guaranteed by better construction! Dodge Commercial Cars and Trucks have four main crankshaft bearings instead of the 3 bearings usually found in low-priced models . . . have 4 rings on each piston, instead of the usual 3, and the result is better engine performance.

LONGER LIFE AND greater economy of operation . . . of course your Commercial Car or Truck engine will give more and better miles if *every* bearing (not just part of them) is oiled under pressure with clean, *filtered* lubricant.



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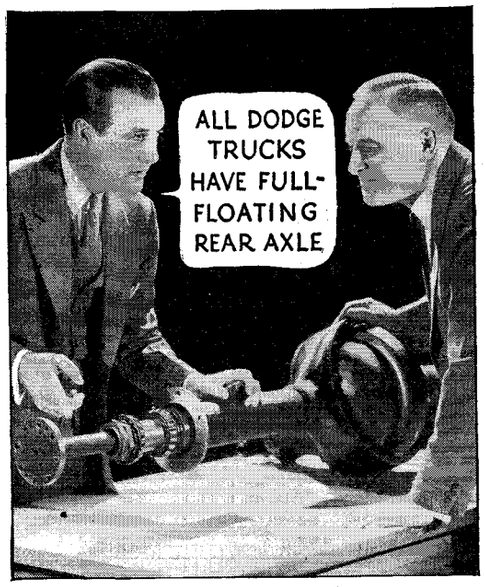

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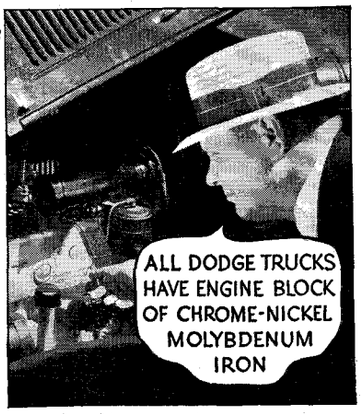

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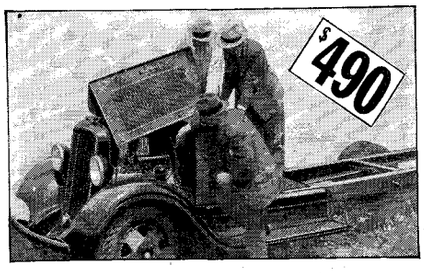

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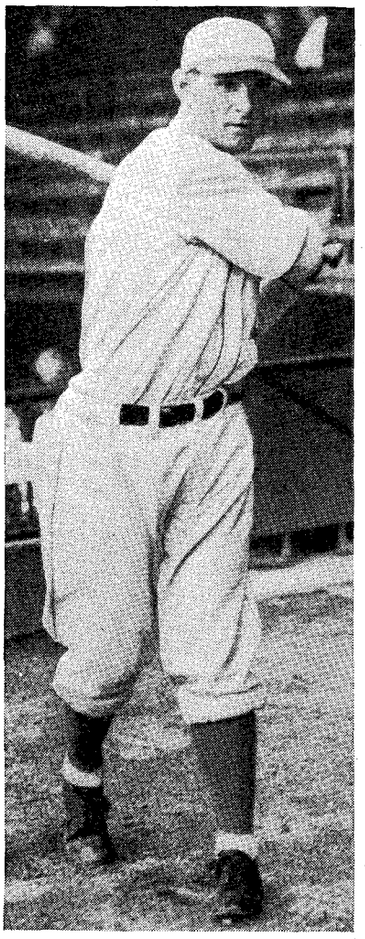
"Pepper" Martin and "Dib" Williams Come Back

TWO young men who made the 1931 world series a thing of baseball beauty and a joy for the time being, are beating their way back to glory—"Pepper" Martin of the Cardinals and Dib Williams of the Athletics.

There is a strange parallel between the careers of these men. Fielders both, they



Acme

"Dib," the A's Rerisen Star

starred in the series of '31, completely outshining their teammates. Then last year they declined together, were the "flops" of their respective nines. And now in 1933 they are starring in a twin comeback that is the talk (or one of the talks) of the big leagues.

Martin is at third base now and, according to "Gabby" Street, his manager, is showing the way to the Nationals. The records give him one of the best individual batting averages of the year so far. Williams, in the meantime, is operating at shortstop in a manner to make glad the heart of Connie Mack.

Last year Williams followed up his world series sensation by going almost completely to pieces. He couldn't pick up a grounder and throw it with any certainty that it would go where it was meant to go. His hitting, writes Bill Dooly in *The Sporting News* (St. Louis), "fell off to nothing." Eric McNair was very speedily assigned to the Williams chores, and "developed quickly into a star."

This year McNair opened the season with sore arm and Mack gave Dib and another youngster a chance subbing for him. At first Williams seemed just as bad as in 1932. But at last he settled down and overcome his erratic play, as Mr. Dooly tells us, continuing—

"Never offering an alibi, never quitting in the face of discouragement, he fought his own battle. And he has won it. Williams is the player to-day that Mack and the veterans on the club expected him to be, when they were wondering and puzzled by his collapse as a fielder.

"The crowning touch has been his hitting. The rawboned Arkansan has developed into one of the deadliest hitters in the Mack line-up.

"Williams's comeback is, of course, largely of his own making. Had his spirit been easily broken or his courage less, he would never have conquered his failings. The fight was mostly his own. But it is taking nothing from him to mention two men who had unbounded faith in him and helped him—Coaches Bing Miller and Lena Blackburne."

The renaissance of "Pepper" Martin, if we may judge from the comments of Austen Lake in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, is due to the amateur spirit. "Pepper," even tho he is a professional, "would rather play baseball for a bare living than practice any other trade for a fortune."

Mr. Lake recalls that in 1931, after his world series triumph, Martin's new contract with the Cards arrived, calling for a mere $8,000, not much for one of his fame at that time.

The contract arrived as "Martin was preparing to leave with friends on a hunting trip. Hastily he scribbled his signature at the bottom of the document, while his friends squawked impatiently from their

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The Cards' Peppier "Pepper"

running motor." Told his wife as he galloped for the car: "Post that for this afternoon's mail."

Mr. Lake told Art (Whattaman) Shires of the incident.

"Th' cluck," said Art. "Whotta chance. He could have squeezed out another six thousand if he'd put on the heat."

Street is pleased with Martin's work at third, "despite the fact that the big shouldered, pie-mouthed youth is a reformed outfielder only since this spring. But Martin says that he is not a finished third baseman and thinks he is just a 'muscle man.'"

"The fact is," he said, "I aim to knock the ball down and scramble for it. All I want to do is get my hand on it, and I'm quick enough to pick it up in time to make the throw. I'll bet I look funny to a seasoned third baseman, but I get away with the plays even if some of them are sloppy."

Tangoing Maulers

BULL FIGHTING has sometimes been described in terms of the dance.

Now it is the term of prizefighting.

As revealed by the screen to the writer for the "Melting Pot" of the *Knickerbocker Press* (Albany), both Max Baer and Max Schmeling appear to have been "once good tango or rumba dancers":

"Each one did adagio steps in front of the other until you missed the sound of an Andalusian tune. The modern prizefight should be staged to the tune of Ravel's 'Bolero.'

"Baer had the quicker step, as if he had been accustomed to carrying a girl on his shoulder and whirling her around in the way you see in vaudeville, but Schmeling was no mean hoofer. He took a lot of pretty little steps and was very expert on the back step—to dodge Baer's jabs when possible.

"Gene Tunney was one of the best dancers who ever fought to a tango tune, and Jack Sharkey would be pretty good at a rumba if he was not so heavy.

"Yes sir, the modern fight is going pretty and they should never stage another one until they get George Gershwin or Noel Coward to write a score for it."

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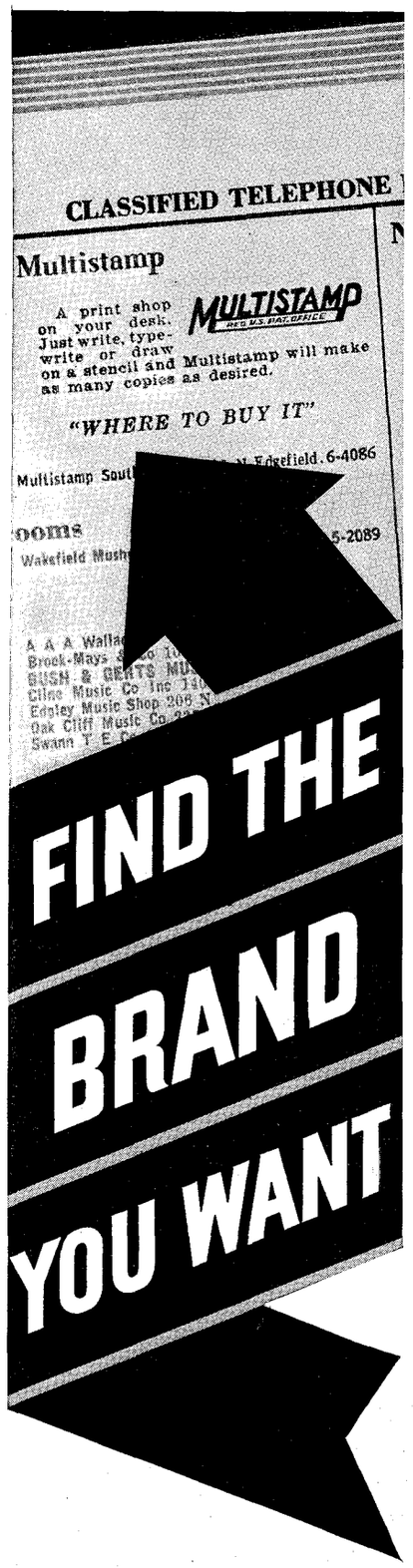
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BELL SYSTEM

Australia's Tennis Heretic

THE only two-handed backhand in international tennis (the game's equivalent of baseball's southpaw) has come up from the Antipodes to set tongues wagging at Auteuil and Wimbledon, and to revive Australasian hopes of new grandeur on the courts.

Seventeen-year-old Vivian McGrath is the youngster who has adopted this strange, unorthodox stroke against all or most of the expert advice in his country, and made it an offensive weapon of great power and promise.

Because of McGrath, Australian tennis fans are hopeful that some year before long their Davis Cup team will reach the challenge round for the first time since 1924, and even win the trophy, for the first time since 1919, prior to which years Australasian players were a constant and often fulfilled threat.

McGrath, according to a copyrighted dispatch from John R. Tunis to the New York *Evening Post*, is on his record (and a far from perfect record) certain to be this summer's "most discussed player in international sport."

At seventeen he has beaten Ellsworth Vines, United States and Wimbledon champion. This was during Vines's Australian tour last winter. In the French championships, his first experience on hard courts, he and his partner, Adrian Quist, went to the finals of the doubles. In the semi-finals they beat the French stars Borotra and Brugnon; but the Englishmen, Hughes and Perry, beat them in the finals. In the singles McGrath went out early, but won the French junior title. At Wimbledon, H. G. N. Lee of England eliminated him in the third round.

A boy so young, who can make this record, added to his countryman, Crawford, who won the French and Wimbledon singles titles, gives the reason for the revival of Australia's tennis hopes.

McGrath plays an all-round game, according to Mr. Tunis. His service is good, and if not severe is well placed, his smash is excellent, his volley decisive, and his "steady forehand never lets him down."

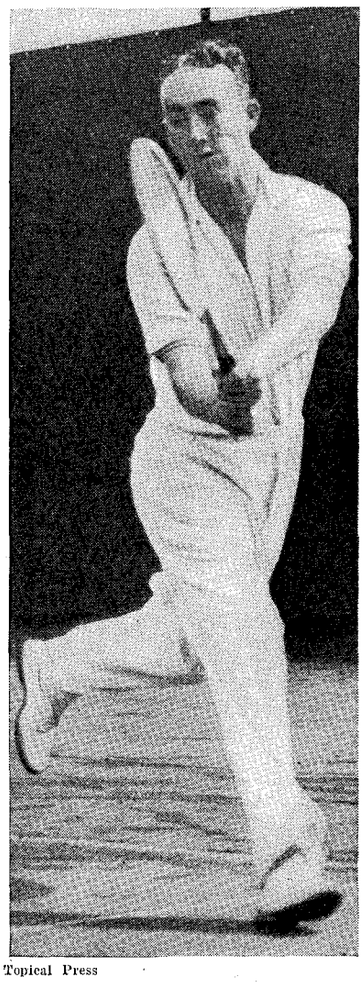
But his number one shot, the shot for which his name will live in the annals of the game, is "a two-handed backhand, a stroke offensive to the last degree, and one which he never fails to use as a finishing shot in the rally whenever the chance is presented. And sometimes when it isn't presented," Mr. Tunis adds as he continues.

"His racket is held much as a left-handed batter in baseball holds a bat. At times he takes the ball well in front of his body and hits a slow dragged shot across court; often he takes it at arm's reach and shoots a terribly fast drive down the line, or uses it as an offensive shot down the center through the defense of two volleyers. The ball comes off his racket so hard and so fast that it is almost impossible to volley, and on anything bounding high and short, he simply murders the ball. Sounds unbelievable, but I have seen it, and there is nothing to say. Call it an unsound stroke if you like, call it unorthodox if you wish, he scores with this shot against the best tennis players in the world, so what more can be asked?"

The boy from Australia was interviewed in a dressing-room at Roland Garros Stadium as he dressed for a French match. Mr. Tunis wanted to know how he came to adopt a stroke so strange.

"I used to play cricket in school, and batted left-handed. When I started to play tennis, it came natural to me to grasp the racket with two hands off the left side."

"But didn't every one tell you it was an unsound shot when you first began to play tennis?"



Topical Press

TWO-HANDED TENNIS WALLOPER

Vivian McGrath, Australia's young wizard, who handles his racket like a bat

A curious look came into the boy's eyes, a look that made the newspaper man realize what determination, what moral courage, even, he possessed to continue, against much advice, in a course he believed was right.

"Yes, they did, all of them. They all said it was no good. All, that is, except Jim Willard. You know him? Well, he advised me to go right ahead with it."

"So what, then?"

"So I just didn't take any notice of them."

"And now do they realize it's a good shot? Do they like it now?"

He smiled.

"Yes, they think it's a pretty good shot now. In fact, they all tell me now that they knew it was a sound stroke the very first time they saw it."

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A European Tour for America's Picked Athletes

SEVEN American kings of track and field, the fittest who have survived such tests as the recent A.A.U. and N.C.A.A. meets in Chicago, are on the eve of a European invasion—ready to gamble their times, their distances, their heights with the best the Continent has to offer.

The seven who make up the "barnstorming" troupe are led by Glenn Cunningham of Kansas, and Ralph Metcalfe, the Marquette Negro, who have proved again this year, if proof be needed, their right to acclaim. Cunningham, for example, has won three Big Six championships, one N.C.A.A. title and one second, and two A.A.U. championships. Then there are Joe McCluskey, champion in the 3,000-meter steeplechase for four years, John Anderson, A.A.U. discus champion, George Spitz, runner-up in the high jump, with six feet six inches, Johnny Morriss of Louisiana, who sprang a surprize at the A.A.U. games by defeating Percy Beard in the 110-meter hurdles, and Ivan Fuqua of Indiana, the 400-meter star, whose time was 47.4 seconds. McCluskey, Anderson, and Spitz belong to the New York Athletic Club, which won the A.A.U. team title with 56½ points. In addition, Henri Laborde of Stanford, Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. and N.C.A.A. discus champion, is making the trip "on his own."

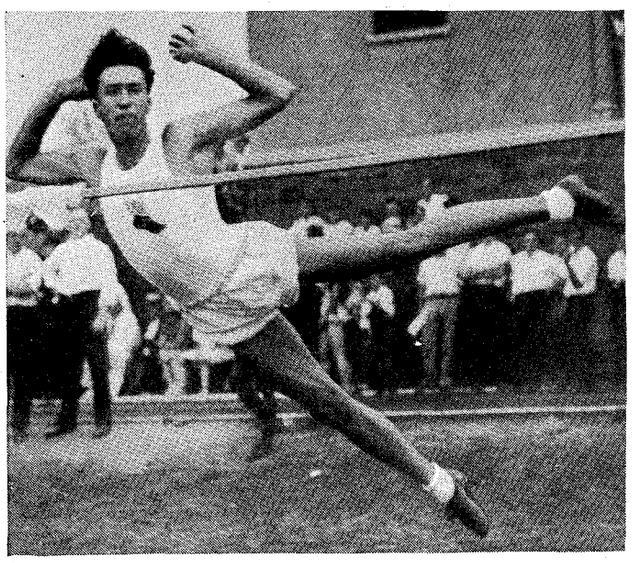
This party, managed and coached by George Bresnahan of Iowa State University, will fill the following schedule of meets:

Stockholm, July 19 and 20; Warsaw, July 31; Hanover, August 3; Berlin, August 5 and 6; Prague, August 8; Budapest, August 11; Paris, August 13 and 14.

Before leaving Sweden, the party will appear in exhibitions at Västeras on July 25, at Nyköping on the 26th, and Malmö on the 28th.

In addition to the seven finally selected by the A.A.U. track committee after the Chicago meet, such stars as Glenn Hardin of Louisiana State, Barney Berlinger of Pennsylvania, and Charles Hornbostel of Indiana, were seriously considered for places on the squad. Hardin, national 400-meter hurdles champion and also winner of N.C.A.A. 440-yard flat and 220-yard hurdles crowns in world's record time, could, it is said, have had the post gained by Fuqua, but turned it down for a summer job. Berlinger, decathlon winner, was passed by in favor of McCluskey, altho some consider him more versatile, because he made the South African trip in 1931. Inclusion of Hornbostel as an extra was debated and voted down, according to the New York *Times*.

Of these seven, and of the 300 men who competed in the A.A.U. games at Soldier Field, Cunningham, whose "fire-scarred legs" carry such speed and power, was easily the outstanding figure, writes J. P. Abramson in the New York *Herald Tribune*. "He ran the fastest 1,500 meters ever run by an American, 3 minutes 52.3 seconds to clip three-tenths of a second from Gene Venzke's native figures and four-tenths from Pen Hallowell's meet record, but he did not touch the record set by Luigi Beccali of Italy, when he won the Olympic title last summer in 3:51.2.



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THIS IS NOT NIJINSKY; IT'S GEORGE SPITZ

The N.Y.A.C. high jumper has just soared over the bar

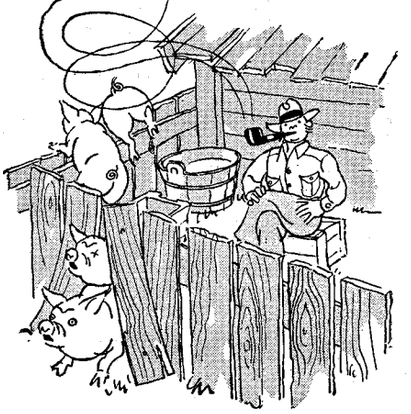
"Cunningham was head and shoulders above his rivals. He lay in behind the pace for nearly half the distance, running well up and then with two laps to go, he proceeded to run his Winged Foot rivals, Venzke and Joe Mangan, into the ground. He got away to a twenty-five-yard lead and won by fifteen yards.

"Then against fresh foes in the 800 meters two hours later Cunningham once again proved his tremendous power when he won, in a terrific drive, from Charles Hornbostel of Indiana, in the near record time of 1:51.8. Here Cunningham was in the ruck for half the distance and then flashed to the front and stayed there, fighting off the repeated challenges of Hornbostel, to win by five yards. Hornbostel, who defeated Cunningham in the N.C.A.A. half-mile by a step, after the Kansan won a 4:09.8 mile, made the mistake of trying to pass the corn-fed lad all the way around the last bend.

"Cunningham's double in the nationals rarely has been matched, and no one has done it in many years.

"Metcalfe [Cunningham's team mate for the European tour] in his spirited double for the second year ran 10.5 seconds for 100 meters, 21.1 seconds for 200 meters, won both by three yards in smart fashion and clipped three-tenths of a second from Charley Borah's 1928 meet record for the 200."

Page the S. P. C. A.!



SPEAKING of farm relief, what about the poor pigs? When *they* complain about an odor, boy, it's some odor! Less particular things than pigs shy at foul pipes. Yet so gentle a person as a lady loves to have pipe smoking in her presence—that is, with the *right kind* of tobacco. For instance, no living thing, pig or person, ever drew away from Sir Walter Raleigh's mild, fragrant mixture in a smooth, well-kept pipe.

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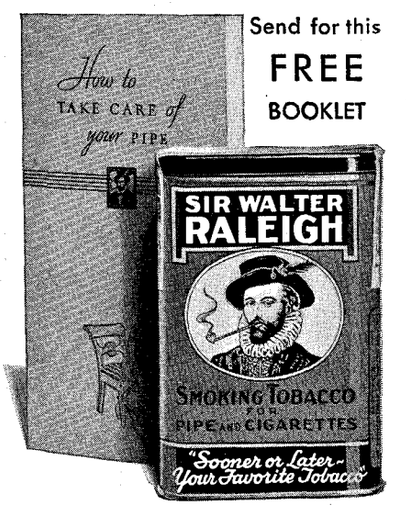

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Comedy and Tragedy in the Bendix Trophy

FORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND spectators at the National Air Races, in Los Angeles, roared a wild welcome to Col. Roscoe Turner, Bendix Trophy winner, as he dropped out of the sky from New York, but they knew nothing of the quiet little comedy which had complicated his start.

Even the 2,000 New Yorkers at Floyd Bennett Field on the previous night were mostly unaware of the farcical byplay which had attended the departure of the holder of the west-bound transcontinental record —one that he was now about to shorten by fifty-three minutes.

The fact was that Colonel Turner, during the busy hours preceding his take-off for Los Angeles, had been harassed by the knowledge that an attempt was being made to serve him with some tiresome legal paper, which might presumably have required his testimony at some time interfering with his racing program. The process-server was ferreting about in the airport lights and peering into people's faces.

Becoming aware of this pursuit, the Colonel, we learn from the New York *Times*, "covered up his brilliant uniform with a mechanic's overalls and donned a sailor hat while he went about the business of getting ready. Several times the man with the paper to hand him strolled near by looking for the famous flyer. He failed to identify him, however, until it was too late."

Hence the happy sequel of the Colonel's start at 4.59 A.M., "his red and bronze monoplane moving with terrific speed."

His arrival at Los Angeles, eleven hours and thirty minutes later, broke up the inaugural parade of the National Air Races, for the crowd went Armistice as his soot-smudged, Wasp-powered, Wedell-Williams racer bounced down and taxied to the timing stands. And the excitement over his arrival had hardly died away, says *The Times's* correspondent, "when James Wedell of Paterson, Louisiana, started it all over again with a whirlwind finish from New York. For a while it was thought that he had beaten Turner's time, but a recheck by Carl Shorey, the official timer, brought out that his elapsed time was 11 hours, 58 minutes, 18 seconds.

"Wedell designed both the Wasp-powered Wedell-Williams planes which took first and second prizes."

Two days later, Turner made a try in the National Air Races for the land plane speed record held by Maj. James H. Doolittle, but only came within 19 miles-per-hour of making a new record. To do so he would have to beat the record by five miles an hour. The Doolittle record is 294 miles an hour. Turner scored 280.247 miles an hour.

Later the 210-pound Colonel "flew to first place in the 100-mile free-for-all race, at a speed of 241.051 miles an hour and swept down a straightaway course at 280.965 miles an hour," we learn from the Associated Press. His cash prizes then reached $9,550.

A shadow was thrown over the aftermath of the Bendix Trophy Race by the fate of Russell Boardman, Boston sportsman and flyer, who crashed at Indianapolis as he was taking off, and died two days later from a fractured skull and other injuries.

Mr. Boardman "distinguished himself by a record non-stop 5,000-mile flight from New York to Turkey in 1931, in company with John Polando," the Associated Press reminds us, adding that he had narrowly escaped death several times during his daring career. Thus:

"Shortly after becoming a pilot in 1921 his plane was wrecked during a take-off, and last summer he was in a plane that went spinning down from a height of 1,000 feet, landing in a clump of trees. In the latter accident he suffered injuries from which he was several months recuperating.

"He also had close calls while engaging in motor-cycle racing and piloting speed-boats before taking up aviation.

"Recently Boardman and Rosetta Valenti, Italian aviatrix, announced plans for a non-stop flight to Rome late this month in the same plane used in the Turkey hop."

Acme

A JOYOUS REUNION

Mrs. Roscoe Turner was one of the first to greet her triumphant husband

The Soviets Discover Rugby

MOSCOW has just had a game of Rugby football, its first, and if there were spectators who thought it a bit rough, others, looking back to the good old days when fist-fights between villages were a recognized form of sport, thought it a bit tame.

Besides, there were spectators who thought it a bit forced, for the present mania for sports in Russia is quite transparently a mania by order.

With Bolshevism none too successful in manufacturing and in engineering and with the national diet monotonous as well as insufficient, the people must be kept cheerful somehow. At the same time, they must be kept healthy. So the leaders are energetically promoting games—not only football, but a dozen other sports.

"Physikultur" they call all this. In the Lenin Scientific Experimental Department of Physical Culture they have a laboratory supplied with the most delicate modern apparatus for testing athletes' nervous tension and staying powers. They support Russian Olympics, known as "Spartakiads." Moscow now has a fine, tho grassless, soccer field on Kremlin Square, where the national team plays in white shorts and red shirts with "U.S.S.R." over the heart.

According to Mr. R. H. Bruce, who writes in the London *Evening Standard*, soccer was introduced in Russia in 1887 by an Englishman, Clem Charnock, who thought it the most promising antidote against vodka-drinking and political unrest.

Tho fully aware that sports in Russia are a forced growth, Mr. Bruce finds that Russia is fast becoming sport-efficient. That was a brilliant game of football the other day, and he remarks enthusiastically, "Taking a long shot, I tip Russia for the world football championship of 1950."

Man vs. Buffalo

"I JUMPED clear over his horns," writes an Englishman convalescing after a fight with a wounded buffalo in South Africa, "but he wheeled like a cat, and knocked me spinning, my rifle flying from my hands."

Two natives—a Masai and the Englishman's own "boy"—had run when the wounded buffalo charged, but the Englishman had never believed in running from a dangerous animal, for as he says "the animal can run faster than you can, and you lose your nerve." So there follows the story of what is perhaps the queerest man-and-buffalo tussle on record.

"It suddenly struck me that the only possible and remote hope I had was to get under his hind quarters and risk being rolled on, and this way escape his terrible horns and knees.

"So I dived under him, and held on like grim death to one of his hind legs, and there he was, down on his knees, roaring and tearing the earth with his horns, and trying to kick the life out of me. I was being dragged along through the bush like a cork. And this went on for some time.

"Suddenly, he broke loose and drew off for about ten yards, and then down went his head and in with another charge. I thought I must be killed, this time, but just as he was on me I rolled over, and his horn smashed my hip, but again I got hold of his hind leg, and again under him, and so it went on. Five times he broke away and five times he charged me, and every time he smashed something.

"I was now 'all in,' and couldn't move, when suddenly my own boy, who had pulled himself together, appeared, and the buffalo saw him and chased him. I weakly told him to get my rifle, which he did, and tore to me with it. All I could move now was my left forearm and wrist. I could not aim, but as the buffalo left my boy, and came for me again—God knows how I ever did it—I got him clean between the eyes and killed him."

Now comes the interesting part. The Englishman wrote this all out and sent it to the London *Saturday Review* which prints it, but could he allow the publication of his signature? Heavens, no! He was much too timid.

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The "Village of Chicago"

A CENTURY of Progress—rather a cumbersome name for a world's fair, you have thought it, but it serves its purpose in recalling that Chicago has styled itself a city for only a hundred years, and is to-day the biggest new thing on earth.

Then, too, it sets antiquarians to delving afresh among old records, and here are little glimpses of early Chicago afforded us as a result of rummagings lately concluded by Bessie L. Pierce and Joe L. Norris, authors.

Old John Tipton's Chicago, 1821: "The village consists of 9 or 10 houses & families mostly French Traders without any kind of civil. government . . . This evening we spent with Dr. Walcott, Indian agent at this place, who invited Mrss. McClintoc, Mcdonald & myself to his house where we had a very pleasant evening, hot wine &c &c &c"

Old Charles Butler's Chicago, 1833: "A small settlement, a few hundred people all told, who had come together mostly within the last year or two . . . Sunday morning, endeavored to cultivate a sense of the divine presence and the Lord's Day. Devotion languid . . . Was informed that several of the officers and soldiers were pious."

Harriet Martineau's Chicago, 1834: "I never saw a busier place. The streets were crowded with land speculators, hurrying from one sale to another . . . A poor Frenchman, married to a squaw had a suit pending for the right of purchasing some land by the lake for one hundred dollars, which would immediately become worth one million dollars . . . There was much gaiety going on at Chicago as well as business. On the evening of our arrival a fancy fair took place . . . It is a remarkable thing to meet such an assemblage of educated, refined and wealthy persons living in small, inconvenient houses on the edge of a wild prairie."

Harness the Fish!

THO engineers have harnessed Niagara, and we are now harnessing the Tennessee River, there is incalculable electricity going to waste in fish.

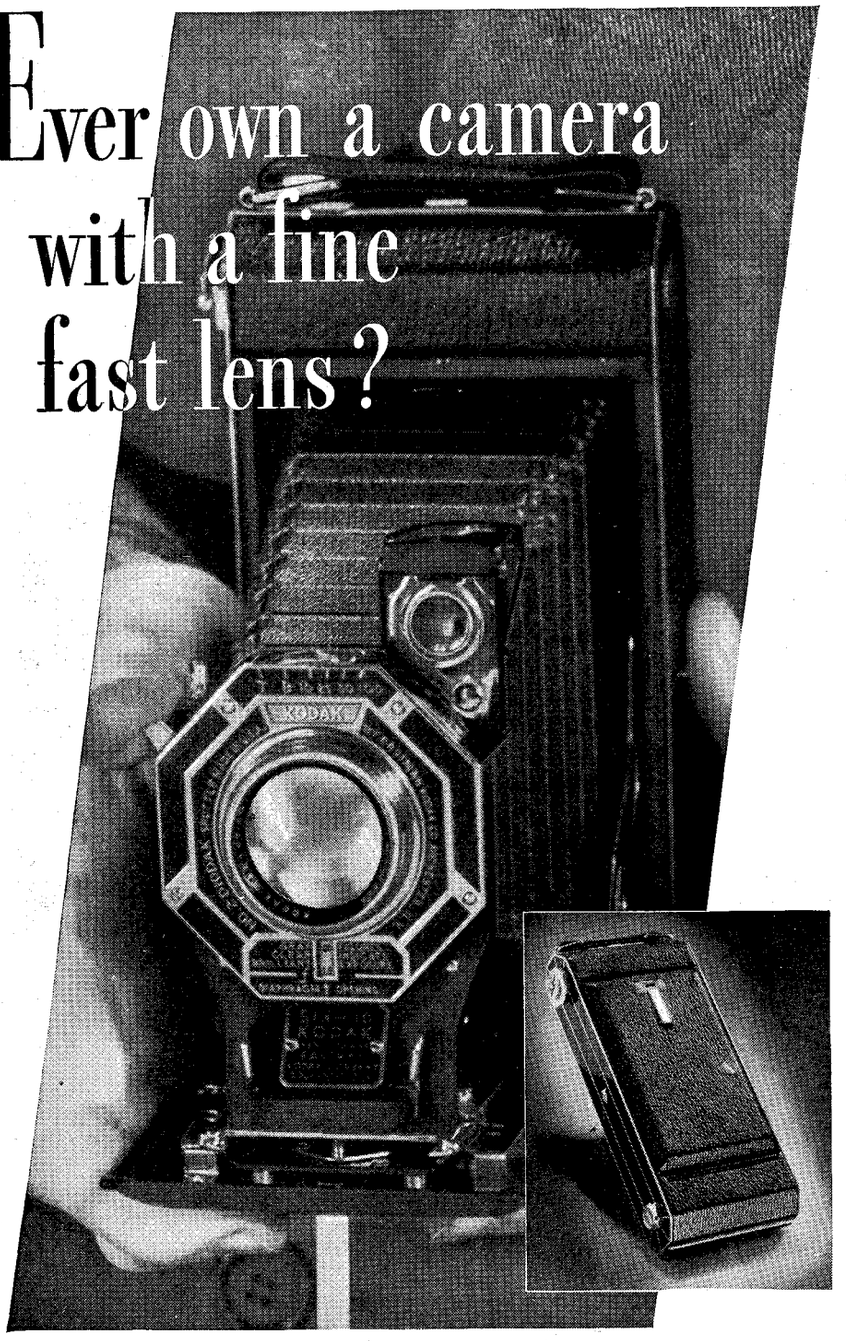
A keeper at the aquarium in London accidentally brushed the tail of an electric eel with his hand. "Instantly," writes Craven Hill, F.Z.S., "he received a shock which not only knocked him clean off his feet but put him on the sick list for several days."

And consider the electric catfish. He is three feet long, with mottled skin and a gargoyle of a face. "Not long ago, in a continental aquarium, a catfish was out in a tank with several other fish. In a few hours' time the catfish had shocked all his companions into insensibility."

And consider the torpedo ray. "A holiday-maker bathing in the sea off Devon came in contact with one of these fish, and only just managed to come out alive."

Writing for *Everybody's Magazine*, the biologist confesses, "Why some fish should be capable of thus generating electricity is a mystery, because no animals or birds can do so, nor can any reptiles. All we know is that they do, and that they use their deadly power to keep their foes at bay and also as a weapon of offense."

Ever own a camera with a fine fast lens?



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The Gold Standard Mystery As Fred I. Kent Looks at It

(Continued from page 5)

guaranteed in effect by government was decided upon as a safer method for the people. That is, government's promise to pay was found to be unreliable and the people sought protection by asking government to fix the gold quantity in each unit of currency.

Much to the dismay of the world following the war it was found that even governmental promise to maintain its national currency on a fixed gold basis could not be depended upon under certain conditions. And so we have had changes in the gold content of monies and great economic disruption has been the result.

A Change in Attitude

We are in the habit of criticizing the kings of England who from one to two centuries ago used to debase their money now and again in order to obtain funds for the exchequer. We call it dishonest. It was dishonest. And yet to-day because circumstances forced certain countries to reduce the gold content in their monetary unit due to the after effect of the war, men talk about it as an economic process instead of an immoral process.

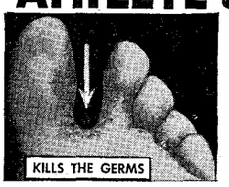
The first need for having gold back of the dollar, that is to establish confidence, is destroyed if its gold content is to be a variable subject to political pressure created through agitation during time of hardship.

The forces for disruption of our sound dollar were so great that the President, for its protection, was obliged to ask for power to control it. Should he fail our living generations will have to go through the experience of finding their money worth less and less day by day just as the peoples of other countries where inflation has occurred have done and as our ancestors in the United States often had to do when we had no sound gold standard.

Behind Banking System

At the same time that gold is back of our national currency and as a part of our gold standard it stands back of our banking system. Every deposit account in every bank in the country whether it may be a national bank, a state bank, a commercial bank, a savings bank, a trust company or other financial institution is supported by the billions of dollars in gold that lie in the vaults of the Federal Reserve System. Under the law a certain amount of gold must be held in reserve to protect outstanding currency and bank deposits. It is this provision of the law that acts as a check upon overexpansion and provides a barometer that enables men to measure the progress of the currents of business. When the business cycle is overaccelerated and prices become abnormally high and the total of loans rises too rapidly the gold requirements of the law under our gold standard system give warning of approaching danger. This is the second purpose of the gold standard, that is to warn of possible abuse of borrowing facilities while disaster can still be avoided. Without this red light

"ATHLETE'S FOOT"



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shown in commodity prices and reserve percentages as measured in gold, expansion would inevitably lead to inflation and economic chaos as it always has done when a money has been supported entirely by edict. With this barometer in the gold standard to serve as a warning against abuse bankers can safely loan to merchants to enable them to carry their goods from the time of purchase until the time of sale.

They can also loan to manufacturers to enable them to buy raw materials, pay wages and manufacture their products while awaiting the time of sale. Loans can be made to every character of business whose operations require funds before their goods or services can be sold, whether it may be to individuals or combinations of individuals.

Safety for Both Parties

Safety to the borrowers and safety to the lenders, aside from questions having to do with the exercise of judgment, lies in the fixed amount of gold in the dollar, for it is the only immovable point that lies within the commodity measure. The movement of commodity prices during the life of business loans undertaken with due regard to all existing business conditions can be safely made on our gold standard with a fixed gold base. If, however, to the ordinary risks that attend the carrying on of every character of business is added a gold dollar with a varying amount of gold back of it subject to the football of politics no business could be run intelligently except from hand to mouth, which on the whole would be impossible with present density of populations.

The minimum percentage of reserve in gold that may be required by law to be held in a banking system against deposits and outstanding currency is merely a warning point. It can be fixed at any figure, 50 per cent., 40 per cent., 25 per cent. and be equally effective if the people of the country accept approach to the minimum without panic and provided the maximum expansion upon the gold base determined upon will meet the needs of industry and trade at the highest point of sound activity.

Never Approached Minimum

In 1929 and a few years previous, when domestic and foreign trade was at a high level, the 40 per cent. reserve required by the Federal Reserve System was sufficiently low to enable the business of the country to be carried on without friction. In fact the reserves in the Federal Reserve banks fluctuated between 60 and 80 per cent. and never approached the minimum. No purpose could be served by reducing the minimum from, say, 40 per cent. to 25 per cent. until the turnover of business in the United States was such that the expansion of credit needed to carry it on required more gold. It is quite impossible to see just how it would improve business or affect prices at present to reduce the reserve required by 15 per cent. when during the periods of greatest expansion within the last decade it has never approached the present minimum.

The third use of gold, that is to settle balances of trade between countries when occasion requires is possible only because gold seems to be desired by all men and the gold standard has been adopted by many nations. Even to-day, however, with many countries off of the gold standard temporarily, shipments of gold in settlement of international balances or to build up credits in foreign countries are as effective as ever.

What Is the Mystery?

But what is the mystery of the gold standard? Why is it a subject of constant controversy? Why do not men understand it?

The mystery of the gold standard is the mystery of the tides which ebb and flow to an unseen power. What then is this unseen power that causes the rise and fall of prices under the gold standard when that standard is as soundly fixed as it has been in the United States of America? That great unseen power is the exercised will of the majority of mankind as buyers or sellers. When the massed attitude is to buy it usually starts with small momentum which gathers force as prices rise under its activity. When the massed attitude is to sell, which is attended by an unwillingness to buy, prices go down.

On rising prices industry is accelerated with employment increasing to meet the potential buying power that the massed attitude to buy promises. On falling prices restraint in production with growing unemployment are the phenomena that seek to anticipate the effect of the massed attitude to sell or not to buy.

Under our sound gold standard as business increases credit based on our gold supply expands. Then when business decreases credit based on our gold supply contracts. This credit which expands and contracts is in the form of bank loans to business enterprises, checks drawn against bank deposits to sell bills and paper money used for cash transactions.

The massed attitude of men as buyers or sellers can change suddenly or proceed in long or short, but usually broken, swings. The causes for such changes may be due to political unrest, to wars, taxation, legislation, physical catastrophes, overexpansion or contraction of business, unsound banking or monetary systems, or to other unusual developments that may affect an important portion of the people.

Valuable If Rightly Used

The present depression was not caused by the gold standard system which proved capable of supporting the vast business transactions of the years from 1926 to 1929 inclusive and that, therefore, by no stretch of the imagination can be considered as inadequate to take care of the greatly decreased industry and trade of the world of to-day.

The gold standard is a marvelous tool. Maintained with integrity and protected from the unwise demands of a people impatient from hardship it will do its work if intelligently handled.

But the mystery of the gold standard lies in the mighty forces of the ever changing mental attitudes of men that determine the movement of prices and business activity upon the gold base.

His heart quickened at the soft fragrance of her cheeks... BUT HER SHOES HID A SORRY CASE OF "ATHLETE'S FOOT"

WHAT a shock to think that anyone so dainty, so lovely, so desirable, could have such a repugnant thing as this furtive disease! Have it and neglect it! For night after night she has looked at those dainty toes—watched them break out in tiny blisters—found them stickily moist—felt them itch—seen them peel—and she's never done anything about it!

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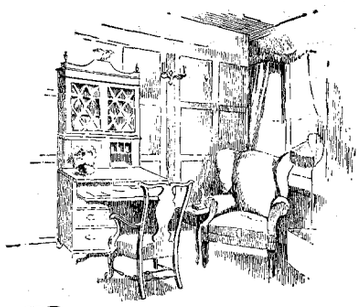

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The Rebirth of the United States Navy

(Continued from Page 4)

which is so closely interwoven with security and economic welfare ashore."

On the basis of "insurance," the cost of the United States Navy is low. Secretary Swanson refers to the sea force as "our right arm of defense," an insurance of the $320,000,000,000 of national wealth of the United States, to say nothing of the 120,000,000 people. The American people pay more into the Federal treasury on the cigarettes they smoke than it costs to run the Navy, the cigarette tax collections for the last calendar year amounting to $310,573,823, as against a naval cost of $273,000,000 this year.

Recalling that I once heard a Kansas Congressman, who was a member of the House Naval Affairs committee, ask Admiral A. W. Grant, who was in charge of submarines during the World War, "whether a torpedo-boat destroyer is a boat that destroys torpedoes," and argue that in case of war the people of the United States "could retire behind the Alleghenies on the East and the Rockies on the West, and live there in the heart of the country for 100 years," I inquired of Secretary Swanson how we could bring the Navy home to inland States, such as my own native Iowa.

"We want to sell our wheat as a matter of right, not at the sufferance of a superior naval Power," he replied. "The American Navy as a protector of ocean trade and commerce affects directly every section of the United States. The wheat growers throughout the land have as vital an interest in an adequate Navy as those who have made its maintenance their profession.

"The American people do not wish to allow their sea strength to drift further into the state of obsolescence into which inaction rapidly is bringing it. We can not live on our glorious naval traditions any more than we can maintain parity with average vessels. In arguing for naval preparation on an adequate scale, that gallant officer, Admiral W. A. Moffett, who lost his life in the *Akron* tragedy, told a Congressional committee that in time of war the second-best navy was no better than the second-best hand in a poker game."

Another argument frequently made against the Navy is that the money invested in battle-ships is a dead loss to the country, but this was met by Secretary Swanson, who declared that the authorization of the new naval building program "will stimulate industry and labor." He asserted that "no form of construction, private or governmental, is more directly beneficial to labor than naval construction. More than 85 per cent. of the funds so spent is paid to the workers employed."

The Navy's Morale

One of the surprizing things about the American Navy is the manner in which it has maintained its esprit de corps during the years it has been under attack from a large part of the American people; while its fighting ships were being cut down by treaties and by inadequate appropriations; while its pay was being fixed on the basis of officers' dependents, rather than the responsibility of the positions they held, and while a horizontal pay-cut of 15 per cent. was being put into effect from the midshipman to the admiral.

The Navy pay-schedule as it now stands is one of the most destructive forces to morale with which the officers of the line have to contend. In the Asiatic fleet, for example, an ex-warrant officer with thirty years' service, commissioned during the war, and with the rank of lieutenant, was getting more pay than the admiral commanding the entire fleet. The ex-warrant officer received $6,357 a year pay, while the admiral got but $6,219.

There are chaplains in the Navy, who entered the service in 1915 and 1916, who are now holding the rank of captain, while officers in the line, who graduated from the Naval Academy in those years, are two grades below them, being still lieutenant-commanders.

"If that doesn't prove the efficacy of prayer, I don't know what does," said one of the commanders.

To-day Rear-Admiral W. R. Sexton, vice-admiral, commanding all the battle-ships of the Navy, receives but $5,286 a year after deducting his 15 per cent. cut, and he has under him not only $300,000,000 of American property afloat, but about 18,000 men. If one of the battle-ships scrapes a bottom, he is held to account.

Pay of the Officers

After Herbert Hoover was elected President in 1928, I accompanied him on his trip to South America, sailing from San Pedro, California, to Valparaiso, Chile, on the U.S.S. *Maryland*. The striking differences in pay of officers on that vessel so interested me that I obtained the pay-chart for that ship, and this is what it shows:

Capt. Victor A. Kimberley, commanding officer of the *Maryland*, was receiving at the time $6,219, while his executive officer, a commander, was receiving $6,997, and the ship's doctor, a lieutenant-commander in the medical corps, was receiving $7,172, nearly $1,000 a year more than the commanding officer. The difference in pay was attributable in part to the fact Captain Kimberley was single, and the other two officers of junior rank had dependents.

There is a disposition to regard the officers of the Navy as highly paid, yet no man ashore occupying comparable positions to Admiral Sexton and Captain Kimberley, responsible for so large a force of men and such complicated machines as they had under them, would be receiving salaries of $500 a month or less at the peak of their careers.

Many persons mistakenly believe that the naval officers get their uniforms without cost from the United States Government and that their food is paid for by the Government. These they must pay for out of their salaries. They must provide their own uniforms, pay for their own mess, and entertain from their own pockets on cruises or when official parties come aboard. Other nations provide liberal entertainment funds.

Contrary to the song, "A sailor's life is not the life for me."

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Building Future Anglo-American Statesmen

Present Visit of Oxford and Cambridge Track and Field Athletes Means More Than Superiority of Athletic Achievements to the Countries Represented

AT present there is visiting the United States a group of Oxford and Cambridge University undergraduate track and field athletes. Before this article is published they will have competed against a similar group from Yale and Harvard in one competition and later against another group from Princeton and Cornell in a second and final competition. The mathematical result in terms of victory of these competitions is insignificant when compared with the future possibilities of good-will and understanding between the two countries, which may be the effect not only of the present visit, but of those in the past and of those to come.

The contests have been going on on one or the other side of the Atlantic for more than ten years. The individual American who did the most to create the present series was Dr. Charles W. Kennedy of Princeton University. The Englishman who is most responsible for the creation of the competition was Bevel Gordon Douglas Rudd, the great Oxford University and Olympic champion.

Now the contests proceed automatically along a four-year schedule. One year Yale and Harvard visit England, another year Princeton and Cornell do likewise, a third year is blank by reason of the Olympic games, and in the fourth year, as now, Oxford and Cambridge visit the United States.

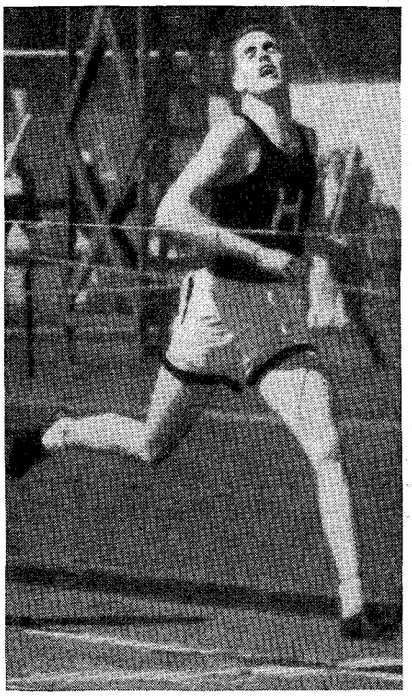
Spread of Competition

In the beginning but a few athletes were engaged but the contact has now spread to include not only track and field, but other sports as well, so that each year a very substantial number of undergraduates of these six universities are engaged in some kind of friendly athletic competition.

During the Christmas holidays of 1920, Lord Desborough, presiding at a dinner of "The Pilgrims" to a group of our athletes, who had competed that day against Oxford and Cambridge, used these words:

"The varsity athlete of to-day is often the statesman of to-morrow. In his university his intellect is developed, and he learns about the history and experiences of peoples other than his own and how logically to draw conclusions from national incidents of importance. On the playing field he learns how to express and control his emotions. He acquires there qualities of courage and individual self-reliance; also to submerge his own personality for the good of the team as a whole; and to avoid grousing in defeat and bragging in victory. These are the intellectual and emotional fundamental qualifications of the statesman."

Athletic contests between English and American Universities had taken place before the war, but then each side trained in secret, with the result that misleading information with regard to performances often got abroad, and occasionally undesirable incidents occurred during the competitions. In fact, it was sometimes said and mutually agreed that these competitions did more harm than good. The gentlemen to whom I have referred desired to put an end to all this, and accordingly planned the visits on



Acme

NORWOOD PENROSE HALLOWELL

Former Harvard miler, who now runs for Oxford

an entirely new basis. In the future, friendship and social contact were to be cherished more than victory. And the Pilgrims' dinner and Lord Desborough's speech may be said to have set the seal on the new spirit which, since the war, has grown up in athletic competitions between the universities of the two countries.

Value of the Contests

Now when Yale, Harvard, Princeton, or Cornell go over to England they live in one or more of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges, spending half the visit in each university. The competing groups dine at the same table, alternating their seatings, always an Englishman sitting next his American rival, train together at the same hour and on the same field, pay social visits, and go to the theater and dances together. English coaches help the American athletes with points on distance running where England is far superior, and American coaches assist the English athletes with points on the weights and pole jump. No one takes training seriously, yet, in spite of the altered procedure, both sides have bettered the marks made by their predecessors who trained secretly and with fanatical industry.

The value of these meetings is not only seen in the competitions: it is seen in the increased good feeling that has grown up between the two countries. This was never seen to greater advantage than during the visit of Princeton and Cornell in 1930 which took place just after Mr. Hoover had signed the Tariff Bill that caused so much irritation in commercial circles both in Britain and on the continent. As one newspaper put it, "Let the older generations be as stupid in their quarrels as they like, we can depend upon this constant contact of good fellowship between the university athletes to build up a friendly confidence and mutual respect that in later years can not be shaken." The 1930 contest took place on the same day as the Eton-Harrow cricket match, and the day was showery, cold, and gloomy. Yet 12,000 spectators attended, and, from the cheering, one could not tell which side was the favorite, the cheers seeming to be as hearty for the American as for the British boy.

Without doubt these open and friendly meetings between university athletes of the two nations will, in time, provide a substantial group of outstanding men destined to occupy high places in their respective countries; men whose mutual understanding, respect, and, yes, I say it, affection can not be shaken by unhealthy or self-serving propaganda. Indeed, I may say that three Presidents of the United States and two of our Ambassadors have written me to the same effect. I am proud to have had a hand in maintaining these contacts because I feel they add their mite towards bringing about closer union, and I confidently believe they will help lead the world to a higher culture and a more happy civilization.

JOHN T. McGOVERN.

Hoch Herr Kloser!

THE man of the hour in Berlin is Brewmaster Kloser, who has rediscovered the lost formula for Hussite beer.

Aware that the extinction of old brewing families was affecting German beer unfavorably, and wishing his son to become a brewer, he cast about for means by which to guarantee that young gentleman a successful career. Hussite beer would do it. For five agonizing centuries, Germany had been without Hussite beer, anciently its favorite of favorites.

Accordingly, as Albion Ross informs the New York *Evening Post*, Herr Kloser ransacked the archives of Bernau, the walled city near Berlin where, years ago, Hussite beer was brewed by a secret formula. There, on opening a packet of fourteenth-century records, he found it.

Both father and son are now overworking in an effort to satisfy Berlin's thirst for the long-lost beverage, of which five hundred liters were consumed at the opening ceremonies.

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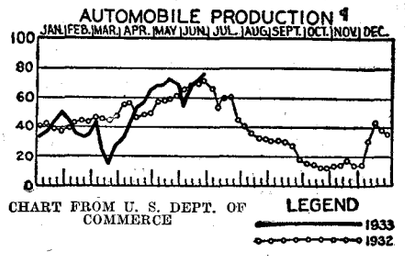
Why Happy Days Are Here Again for the Motor Industry

Production Is Proceeding at the Highest Rate in Two Years, Replacement Demand Is Making Itself Felt, as Detroit Manufacturers Hustle to Fill Orders

THE pick-up in the motor-car business, surprizing even to the most optimistic automobile magnates, leads to wonder whether this industry will not lead us out of this depression.

At any rate, here is the first really sustained upward movement since 1929, with production of new cars at levels unattained



MOTOR PRODUCTION IN 1932 AND 1933

The weekly average, 1923-1925, is taken as 100

for two years. In many Detroit factories important departments are working twenty-four hours a day. Employment has doubled since January.

New Production Estimates

The estimated production of 240,000 cars and trucks for last month is the best June figure since 1931. It is predicted that the July production will not be much below 200,000. This compares with 227,567 in May and 190,218 in June, 1932. As H. E. Gronseth writes from Detroit to *The Wall Street Journal:*

"Output by the industry apparently crossed the 1,000,000 mark in the first six months of the year, exceeding the most sanguine hopes of producers. Not since the last six months of 1930 did either a first or last half of a year make a better showing. In view of the current strong demand and the steadily improving general conditions, it is not improbable, according to some observers in the industry, that the final six months of 1933 will better the record of the first half, which would bring output for the year within striking distance of the 1931 production of 2,472,351 cars and trucks.

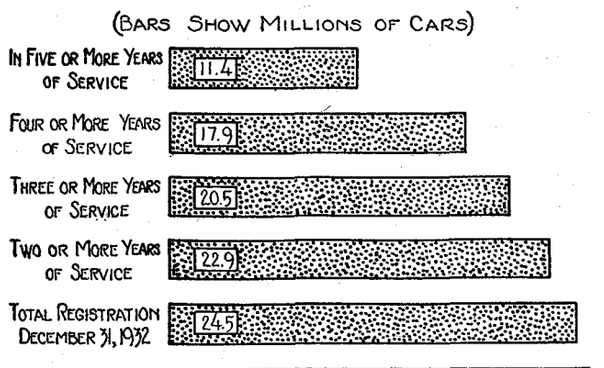
"Dollar wheat is expected to prove a boon to the automobile business in the agricultural sections of the Middle West where a long-deferred replacement business of substantial proportions awaits such development. It is the experience of motor companies that various sections of the country respond promptly to an advance in commodity prices affecting particular areas. Increased activity is already evident in some of these districts. The psychological effect as well as the real benefits of higher prices is an important influence on sales."

Production is being pushed to meet the unexpected growing demand in almost every one of the Detroit factories. Some leading manufacturers are finding it actually very difficult to keep up. Nearly every unit of the industry in Michigan, it is said, found it necessary to increase June production schedules either once or twice during the month. Reports of increasing sales come not only from the Big Three—General Motors, Chrysler and Ford—but also from various independents, such as Packard, Graham-Paige, Hupp, Hudson, Studebaker.

Effect of Replacement Demand

One reason for the acceleration of automobile buying is graphically represented by some one the New York *Daily Investment News* reports to have taken the trouble "to find out that in New York City alone the number of motor-cars abandoned on the streets as the result of wreckage or old age is averaging one every fifty-one minutes." The long-delayed replacement demand is now making itself felt, note the Cambridge Associates of Boston. They present a chart, herewith reproduced, showing that the average age of cars now on the road in the United States is four and a half years. Putting it another way, "the average date of purchase of cars now being driven was in midsummer, 1928." Above all, concludes this authority, "the fact that 11,000,000 cars are now in their fifth year of service or over that figure, tends to make one realize that people will soon have to start buying or give up their cars."

The automobile industry, as the Brookmire Economic Service reports, "has become a battle-ground between opposing forces—on the one hand, people's desire to replace what they look upon as a necessity, and on the other hand, a reduction in income of sufficient extent to deprive them of the ability to finance such replacements." As things are now going, "automobile sales are likely to be increased by the enhancement in public income as well as by the buying spirit induced by the general inflation psychology."



Cambridge Associates, Boston

WHERE THE REPLACEMENT DEMAND COMES FROM

The average car on the road is now almost five years old

Effect on Profits

Increase in sales will mean a quick response in earnings, we read in the financial press.

The automobile industry is now equipped "to return profits from a volume of business which in the preslump days would have inevitably spelled substantial losses," notes *The Wall Street Journal:*

"Operating costs were necessarily slashed to the bone in the fight to hold expenses in line with the dwindling trend of volume during the past three years.

"Furthermore, again considered as a whole, the industry has weathered the three leanest years in its history without impairing its ability to supply adequate financing for a substantial upturn in operations.

"Aggregate holdings of cash and its equivalent show a much better relationship to existing current obligations than was the case at the start of the depression. Aggregate working capital has dropped 35 per cent. since the start of the depression."

And this point is made by a writer in *Barron's Weekly:*

"The marked simplicity of the financial structure favored by the automobile industry generally is pointed out as another favorable factor contributing to the readiness of motor-car manufacturers to profit promptly by anticipated business improvement. Contrary to the practise current among large concerns of many other industries, which gives various funded obligations precedent over common stock, automobile manufacturers, with few exceptions, have held to simplified financing and have worked toward the elimination of funded indebtedness with its high-interest payments."

A Business Barometer

The automobile industry is a real business barometer, argues the Denver *Post*—

"Governmental spending hasn't provided the stimulus for increased automobile sales. People are buying more automobiles this year because they have been driving old cars as long as they dared, and because they have shaken off the fear of the depression and are not afraid of the future."

Similarly, D. W. Ellsworth points out in *The Annalist* that automobile buying is not a matter of speculation like much of the buying in the securities and commodities markets. "There is no organized futures market in automobiles, nor can they conveniently be bought up in large quantities in the open market and stored in anticipation of higher prices." Therefore, "the automobile industry affords as good an index as

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could readily be found to that part of the current rise in industrial activity which may be traced to current retail demand as distinguished from speculative demand."

A Tribute to Manufacturers

And then there is another reason for the present improvement in this industry which is stated editorially by a paper in the motor-car metropolis, the Detroit *Free Press:*

"The automotive industry of the United States is forging ahead and is beating the production and sales records of last season, because early in the year, those who constitute its brains and driving force girded up their loins, gritted their teeth, took their courage in their hands and set out to win, regardless of all obstacles and discouragements.

"In doing this, the automobile men spent large sums and much time and thought in developing engines, models and improvements; and in producing finished products whose durability, performance and beauty surpass anything before known to the world. Then they advertised; they sent out salesmen; they informed the nation boldly that the biggest and most important American manufacturing industry was determined to set the factory wheels going and lick the depression.

"Every bit of the new measure of prosperity the motor-car business is enjoying to-day and is passing on to other lines of endeavor has been earned; and whatever the future holds for it will come into its possession because it has put up a good American fight to a finish, and has inspired others to do the same."

What Is a Railroad?

PROBABLY we all think we know, but it is interesting to find an elaborate scientific definition laid down with typical German thoroughness by a German court. And it's all in one sentence which the United Press reports from Berlin in a decision of a high Federal court:

"A railroad is an undertaking devoted to the repeated moving along of people, or goods, over not entirely unessential distances, and upon a metallic base which by its consistency, construction and smoothness is meant to make possible the transportation of heavier weights, or to achieve a comparatively great speed of motion, and which through this particular qualification in connection with the natural forces used for the generation of the motive power (namely, electricity, animal or human muscular activity, or, on a slight down grade, even by the momentum of the vehicle itself or its cargo) is in a position (according to circumstances, useful to a limited degree, or destructive of human life or dangerous to human health) to exercise a comparatively important function by the operation of the enterprise."

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY definition of a railroad is shorter and simpler: "a graded road, having one or more tracks, usually of metal rails, supported by sleepers, and designed for the passage of rolling stock."

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Plan of Rearrangement of Debt Capitalization

QUESTIONS *of vital interest to every holder of Associated debentures which will be answered in subsequent advertisements:*

IS THE PLAN FAIR?

•

IS IT NECESSARY?

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IS IT ATTRACTIVE?

More than 8,000 debenture holders have already deposited their securities.

Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company

Incorporated

61 Broadway New York

Individuality and Clothes

By Margaret Story

A splendidly illustrated volume that makes it a real pleasure for every woman to greatly increase her skill and native ability to be truly well dressed—always in perfect taste.

The author, an authority, shows how a woman may judge the modes and styles of every season and adapt them to her particular self.

•

In no other volume have these subjects been so clearly expressed. Though some women seem to be born with a sense of harmony in dress, the author stoutly maintains that any woman may learn the simple fundamentals and apply them quite as skilfully as the expert. She gives her readers a sympathetic understanding of color, line, form, and texture and shows how they may be used to bring harmony to an entire wardrobe.

"Individuality and Clothes" is a complete guide that offers the greatest encouragement to every woman. It has an especially strong appeal to many because it shows that true style is less a matter of money than a matter of knowledge.

•

The Blue Book of Personal Attire

Photo by FAB Studio, Costume sponsored by C. T. R. Lewis

•

Mrs. Story has devoted considerable space to men's attire, starting with the infant and treating successively the schoolboy, youth and young manhood, the college man, business man, etc.

"Here is first aid for the bewildered woman who wants to express her personality in her clothes and so manage her attire as to bring out her good points and camouflage her poor ones."—*New York Times.*

"INDIVIDUALITY AND CLOTHES," By Margaret Story. Beautifully illustrated by Dale Adams, including two color charts. Cloth bound, 480 pages. $3.50, by mail $3.68. At all Bookstores.

•

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be Returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable

THIS nostalgic poem can be read with any longed-for place in mind. In *The Gypsy* (Cincinnati):

THE PERSIAN FLUTE

BY V. SACKVILLE WEST

A Persian shepherd by a waterfall
Piping to please himself among his goats,
Gave me this flute, that now upon my wall
Hangs, hollow exile, prisoning its notes.

Its heart is broken; silent are its strains,
I cannot wake the little Persian flute,
It does not, will not, know me; it remains
Beneath my fingers obstinately mute.

Yet this slim reed, when stars were overhead,
And dusk was vocal with the bleating flocks,
Sent up its pure and melancholy thread
Of music by the river and the rocks.

I thought that I should wake that note again
With one clear echo by the hills apart,
Summoning Persia to an English lane—
I had not reckoned with a broken heart.

Shall we go back together, flute and I
To find again the shepherd by Shalil
And when the planet Venus travels high
Above the myrtle grove of Nurdafil

Make each our separate music? For I, too,
Am silent sometimes, thinking of those stars,
That solitude, those evenings waning blue,
And the lost beauty of the plains of Fars.

MR. LAUGHLIN asks in *Harper's* (July) the age-old question, and gives his questioning a new poignancy:

PROTEST

BY E. O. LAUGHLIN

It is so strange that beauty such as yours,
From elemental dust should be created;
And yet more strange that only dust endures,
And soft, sweet flesh so soon is dissipated.

The Artist who so infinitely planned,
And through long, patient eons grew so skillful
To fashion beauty with unerring hand—
Why should he be so whimsical and willful?

The works of man survive. The pyramid,
Crude pile of stone refuses still to crumble;
The Grecian god of marble, ages hid,
Lives on in palace, crypt, or attic, humble.

The effigy remains upon the vase,
The saint upon the canvas, smiling sweetly;
But long ago each living, breathing trace
Of shepherdess and saint was lost completely.

It is so strange! From dust to dust again—
What is the plan? What purpose that increases
Through endless ages to attain, and then
To toss aside incarnate masterpieces?

A FINE suggestion of the macabre in *Saturday Night* (Los Angeles):

DRUM

BY DON BLANDING

"This drum," the old curator said,
"Was found in Africa. The head
Is human skin, superbly tanned."
He clenched his wrinkled withered hand
And struck the savage drum a blow.
From out the hollow depths a low
Increasing thunder grew until
The vibrant thrumming seemed to fill
Our ears and hearts. We clearly heard
The ominous foreboding word
That shuddered through the silent room—
DOOM!

NOT every one can give a geographical reason for humors—bad or otherwise. This in *Poetry* (Chicago) makes one cheerful:

MOUNTAIN WOMAN

BY MARION DOYLE

If my words sting you
Try to recall
I was born where nettles
Climb a barren wall.

If my acts wound you—
Everyone knows
I was reared with thorn-apple,
Wild plum and rose.

If I grow bitter
Try not to care:
Unpruned trees grow acrid fruit
In this mountain air.

THIS seems to express an almost universal sentiment whether the ship carries friend or not. In *Kaleidograph* (Dallas):

AT SUNSET

BY STANTON A. COBLENTZ

A sadness rises in my breast,
I cannot answer how nor why,
When, low against a shoreless sky,
A ship goes down into the west
Beneath the day's red closing eye.

Slowly it turns from dusk to dark,
With dwindling masts, and hull a-gleam,
And, where the firelit hazes stream,
Fades in the vastness, spark by spark,
And passes softly as a dream.

Ah, why this melancholy sense
Of something gone, and lost forever?
Is it the thought of paths that sever;
Of beauty's old impermanence,
Whose dirge is in the voiceless Never?

Or is it that the heart foretells
A voyage on that sunset sea
Whereon, our moorings broken free,
We shall resist the reefs and swells
Of silence and immensity?

I only know that when the west
Has shadowed, on a darkening sky,
A vessel, like a lone good-bye,
A sadness rises in my breast,
I cannot answer how nor why!

A BRIEF threnody for miners in *Pasque Petals* (Aberdeen, So. Dak.):

PANHANDLE

BY HELEN RHODA HOOPES

In the Panhandle,
Where the oil wells are,
The way from earth to heaven
Isn't very far.

No time for prayers,
No farewells said;
A breath of sulphur gas,—
Four men dead.

Blind to the brass
Concavity of sky,
The cold corses wait
Till pity straggles by.

In the Panhandle,
The price of men is cheap.
(Oh, for a little while,
Lonely women weep.)

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Charlie horse.—"W. D.," Fort Wayne, Ind.—This slang term is limited to the United States, and denotes the stiffening of the muscles of arm or leg from excessive use, as by an athlete. The term was first applied to a horse afflicted with a form of muscular atrophy known as sweeny. Altho the stiffening occurs most frequently among baseball players, it may be experienced by any one, especially by one engaged in strenuous exercise. Movement of the injured part is generally attended by severe pain.

hamal.—"D. K.," Belle Plains, Ia.—The word *hamal* is defined as: "In Oriental countries, one who bears burdens; a porter, a carrier; specifically, in India, a man servant."

high-ball.—"J. O. M.," Racine, Wis.—The dictionary informs us that a *high-ball* is: "A 'long' drink, consisting of whisky ('ball') to which is added soda-water, mineral water, or some other effervescent, the mixture being served in a tall ('high') glass with broken ice."

infatuation, mannerism.—"L. M. B.," Horton, Kan.—The word *infatuation* is derived from the Latin *infatuatus*, which is from the verb *infatuo*, meaning "to make a fool of." *Infatuation* means "extravagant or unreasonable passion."

Mannerism, defined, "Constant or excessive adherence to one manner, style, or peculiarity, as of action or conduct, or more especially of literary or artistic treatment," is composed of the noun *manner* plus the suffix *-ism* denoting action. *Manner* is from the French *manière*, which is in turn from the Latin *manus*, hand.

O.—"J. S. H.," Berlin, Md.—The use of the letter O as the name of the cipher is of such ancient usage and of such authority that it is doubtful if it could be successfully challenged. Shakespeare, in "King Lear," wrote: "Now thou art an O without a figure, I am better than thou art now; I am a Foole, thou art nothing." Milton, in *Eikon*, wrote: "To be . . . cast away like so many Naughts in Arithmetick, unless it be to turne the O of thir insignificance into the lamentation with the people."

In fact, the dictionaries include among the definitions of the letter, its use as the Arabic zero or cipher 0.

pork-barrel.—"K. M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—This term is defined as: "(Political Slang, U. S.). 1. The total amount of the contributions to an election fund. 2. An appropriation of money by Congress for a doubtful enterprise as part of a scheme of political patronage, as in the case of certain river and harbor bills: often used attributively; as, *pork-barrel* legislation." The term dates back to the Tilden campaign for the Presidency in 1876.

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for JULY 15, 1933

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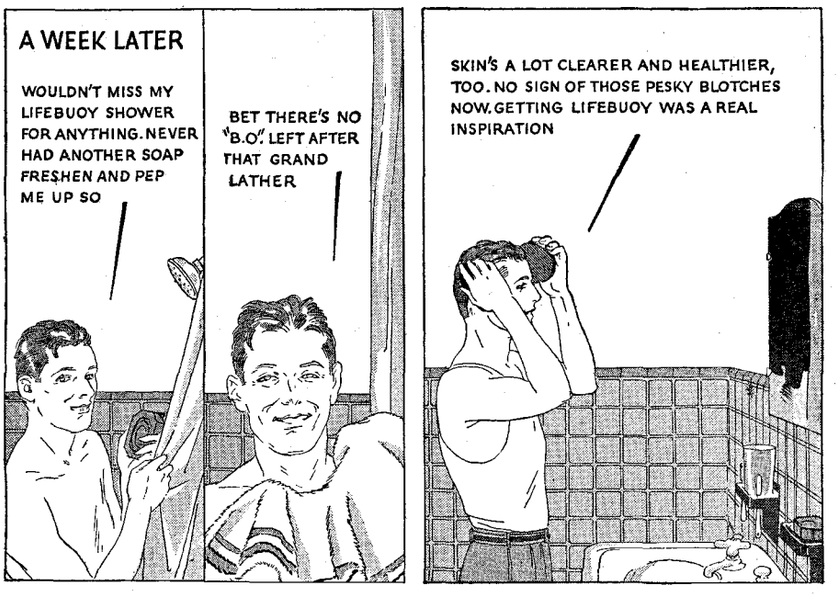
THEN A BIG IDEA HIT HIM

IDEA — by Timmins

YOU HAVEN'T ACTED A BIT LIKE YOURSELF TONIGHT, MARY LOU. ANYTHING I'VE DONE?
OH, NO.....NO, OF COURSE NOT! ...ONLY IT'S SO HOT...NO AIR — I'M STIFLED
"STIFLED"...I WONDER! SHE SEEMED SORE AT ME. YOU'D THINK I HAD "B.O." OR SOMETHING THE WAY SHE...
"B.O."...SAY THERE'S AN IDEA...OF COURSE I COULDN'T BE GUILTY ...BUT I THINK I'LL GO IN AND GET SOME LIFEBUOY.....


A WEEK LATER
WOULDN'T MISS MY LIFEBUOY SHOWER FOR ANYTHING. NEVER HAD ANOTHER SOAP FRESHEN AND PEP ME UP SO
BET THERE'S NO "B.O." LEFT AFTER THAT GRAND LATHER
SKIN'S A LOT CLEARER AND HEALTHIER, TOO. NO SIGN OF THOSE PESKY BLOTCHES NOW. GETTING LIFEBUOY WAS A REAL INSPIRATION

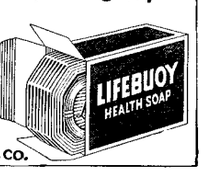
"B.O." GONE — *no more snubs from Mary Lou*
HOW ABOUT GOING SOMEWHERE TONIGHT FOR A LITTLE DANCING, MARY LOU? OR IS IT TOO HOT?
IT'S NEVER TOO HOT TO DANCE WITH THE RIGHT PERSON SURE I'LL GO!

Hot, sticky weather but no "B.O." if—
(body odor)

BATHE regularly with Lifebuoy. Make it your safeguard against offending. See how much *cleaner* you feel than with ordinary toilet soaps. For Lifebuoy's rich, hygienic lather does more than merely surface-cleanse. It penetrates and *purifies* pores—stops "B.O." Its clean, fresh, quickly-vanishing scent tells you Lifebuoy is made especially to give extra protection.

Tones up "tired" skins

Lifebuoy's bland, creamy lather gently frees pores of clogged impurities—clears and freshens dull, sallow complexions to new healthy radiance.



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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

A Poet's Delights.—I love the laughter of a child,
The freedom of life in the wild—
Perfume from a field of clover,
I also love my eggs turned over.
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Kind Words for Money.—"Would you marry a man for his money?"

"Not exactly. But I'd want my husband to have a lovely disposition, and if he didn't have money he'd very likely be worried and ill-natured."—*Tit-Bits.*

Major Operation Needed.—"Mother," asked Phil, "when I go to the hospital to have my adenoids taken out will I lose my Southern accent?"—*Parents' Magazine.*

Nowadays One Specifies.—"Get my broker, Miss Jones."

"Yes, sir, stock or pawn?" — *Everybody's Weekly.*

Born Housewife. — Then there was that five-year-old girl in Cleveland who overheard a neighborhood woman tell her mother that the stork had just brought a baby to the Joneses.

"It weighs seven pounds," she concluded.

"How much was it a pound?" asked the little girl gravely.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Patriots on the Job.—"Everybody is now looking for work," said the casual visitor.

"Not everybody," sighed Senator Sorghum. "Some of the constituents who look me up appear to desire only a position and a salary."—*Washington Star.*

Lady Ben Turpin.—The movie manager was furious.

"What's the matter?" asked his assistant. "Is anything wrong?"

"Anything wrong?" he snorted. "Why, you've advertised for next week: 'Smiling Eyes—with a strong cast!'"—*Tit-Bits.*

He Reads the Agony Column.—GLADYS—"Mother, dear, I advertised under a different name that I would like to make the acquaintance of a refined gentleman with an eye to romance."

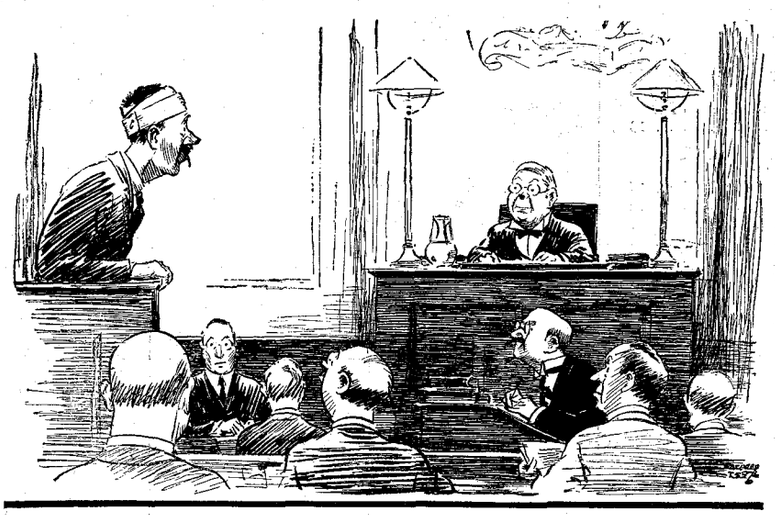
MOTHER—"Gladys, how awful! Did you get any answers?"

GLADYS—"Only one—from father."—*Boston Globe.*

His Annual Hee-Haw.—"When you quarreled to-day, you let your husband have the last word. That was not usual."

"No, but I wanted to give him a little pleasure; it's his birthday."—*Boston Transcript.*

Alien Jag.—The beer they had in Josh Billings's time wasn't intoxicating. At any rate, Josh tells of a German who sat up all night drinking it and "was obliged to go home in the morning entirely sober. I have seen the same man drink 16 glasses," writes Josh, "and if he was drunk he was drunk in German and nobody could understand it."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*



The Aggrieved One: "She's been throwing things at me ever since we was married."
Magistrate: "Then why have you not complained before?"
The Aggrieved One: "This is the first time she's hit me."
—*The Humorist* (London)

Martyr in the Flames.—A recent society bride had six bridesmaids in hyacinth blue silk and two pages in rich crimson velvet, with gold lace. A pale bridegroom completed the color scheme.—*London Opinion.*

Taking His Medicine.—Officers with drawn swords and soldiers with fixed bayonets formed the guard of honor at a recent wedding in Paris. It turned out that such a military display was unnecessary, however, as the bridegroom chose to go quietly.—*Humorist.*

Got the Right Oracle. — An enthusiastic reader of a certain popular newspaper serial sent a specimen of her sweetheart's writing to the calligraphy expert on the staff of the paper.

"Enclosed please find specimen of my beau's handwriting," she wrote. "Can you tell me if he is likely to make a good husband?"

Back came the reply: "No, I'm afraid not, my dear. He's been a pretty rotten one to me for three years. However, thanks for the evidence."—*Boston Transcript.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Where They're Big and Juicy.—
SCOUTS HAVE MELON FEAST
Baptismal Service Is Held
—*Florida paper.*

Old Dobbin Goes to Congress.—
FARM RELIEF BILL
RUNS INTO A NAG
IN LOWER HOUSE.
—*Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.*

Quite the Cheese.—Capt. James Mollison became to England what Limbergh is to the United States when he made the first westward solo flight across the North Atlantic last August.—*Edmonton (Alta, Can.) paper.*

Peace to the Hilt.—MARTIAL THE CHRISTIAN HOSTS FOR PEACE — *Head-line in The Presbyterian Advance.*

Cousin to a Chameleon. — Lost — Black female Scotty, recently clipped, plaid color.—*South Bend (Ind.) News-Times.*

Brush Up, Boys.—The store room in The Whittier National Trust & Savings Bank building is being remodeled and equipment is being installed for a she store.—*Whittier (Calif.) paper.*

Proof of the Pudding.—Blend sugar, flour and salt. Add egg and milk, cook until creamy in double boiler. Stir frequently. Add rest of ingredients. Mix well, serve chilled.

Funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.—*Gettysburg (Pa.) paper.*

Warm Greeting.—At St. Louis, over a loud-speaker system, she told the throng with a smile:

"I am only here for a little while. I can only say a brief word. I am very pleased to have a chance to say hell, good-by and good luck."—*Houston Post.*

War Debt's One Admirer.—This was not a lucky day for Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Chancellor Hitler's envoy. To begin with, the wreath he deposited on the cenotaph at Whitehall in honor of the British war debt was stolen in a most public manner and dumped in the Thames.—*London dispatch in the Los Angeles Times.*

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